

Victoria Daily Times.

Vol. 25.

VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1897.

No. 111.

WATCHES

We Have Them. The Newest and Best.

Do not carry an old watch that will not keep time when you can get a good new one for less money than it will cost to keep the old one in repair. We will allow all the old one is worth, and guarantee satisfaction on new goods.

Challoner, Mitchell & Co. JEWELLERS, 47 GOVERNMENT STREET.

40 CENTS. All Pure and Delicious.
50 CENTS. Sealed Lead Packages Only.
60 CENTS. Beware of Substitutes.

TAMILKANDE TEA

Lead Packets Only.

NEVER IN BULK.
ALL GROCERS.

TAMILKANDE TEA CO., Montreal. SIMON LEISER & CO., Agts, Victoria.

BLUE LABEL 60c
WHITE " 50c
RED " 40c

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—A middle aged lady, wishing a good home, call between the hours of 10 and 11 at 54 Fort St. J-11

TO BUILDERS—Doors and sashes at best prices. J. W. Mellor, Fort St. 2501

MOBILE REPAIRS of all kinds done by us. We have the best plant of tools in the city for this work. If you have a cut tire or bad puncture we can vulcanize it good as new. J. Barnsley & Co., 119 Government street.

\$5.00—No. 1 double screened household coal per ton of 2,000 lbs., delivered to any part of the city. Rattray & Hall, 100 Government street, 25 Store street.

MELLOR'S bath tub enamel is the only reliable enamel for baths; new designs in wall-papers. Mellor, Fort street, above Douglas.

LINSEED OIL—Guaranteed pure English oil, at 65c. per gallon, in 4 gallon lots; pure lead, 50c. per 100 lbs.; Elephant, 45.50 per 100 lbs. J. W. Mellor, Fort street.

Public Apology.

I, William Merryfield, of 141 Quadra street, in the city of Victoria, hereby publicly and unreservedly withdraw the false and defamatory statements lately made by me of and concerning the Roman Catholic clergy, and more particularly of and concerning the Reverend Joseph Nicolay, of the city of Victoria, the administrator of the Roman Catholic diocese of Vancouver Island. I hereby express my regret and sorrow for having made such defamatory statements, and promise never to again repeat the same or statements to like effect. That I am now fully aware that the conduct of the Reverend Joseph Nicolay that I referred to when I made the statements is a meritorious act and should be commended. I hereby beg to apologize to the Roman Catholic clergy, and especially to the said Reverend Joseph Nicolay, for such false statements, and hereby authorize the publication of this apology for one week at my own expense in the Daily Colonist and the Victoria Daily Times.

Dated this 10th day of July, 1897.
W. MERRYFIELD.
Witness to signature, of William Merryfield, S. PERRY MILLS, Barrister, etc.

There is no relief in sight. It is a cool bedroom in which the temperature at night is lower than 62 degrees, and in consequence the vitality of the people is becoming exhausted. Animals are suffering as badly as men. It is estimated that 100 died in the street Wednesday.

Chicago, July 9.—The heat continued yesterday, the mercury reaching 93 and 97. At midnight it was 87. There were four deaths and twenty-four prostrations, four of the latter being serious and probably fatal.

At Bloomington, Ill., many prostrations, including one fatally, occurred. The mercury reached 104. Doctor, Ill., reports one fatally and a dozen prostrations.

Minnesota and Wisconsin are also receiving a scorching. One death and six prostrations were recorded at St. Louis, Paducah, Ky., July 9.—The heat wave is causing suffering all over Western Kentucky. Many prostrations are reported. Two hundred employees on the Illinois Central, below here, struck, declaring they could not work. Threshing crews are abandoning their machines.

Louisville, July 9.—Three deaths are reported from the intense heat.

Dayton, O., July 9.—Three deaths from heat have occurred in the last few hours.

Syracuse, N. Y., July 9.—Andrew McNeill, an employee of the Syracuse water works depot, was overcome by the heat at noon to-day while at work in a trench in Fifth street. He died an hour afterwards in the Homeopathy hospital.

Toronto, July 9.—The continued heat here is unprecedented. The thermometer ranges about 87 in the shade. There have been many prostrations.

Montreal, July 9.—There were three deaths from heat to-day, the victims being Joseph Brand, cigar merchant; Julia Gagneau, an old woman; and Joseph Mulholland, formerly a Winnipeg shoe merchant.

FROM THE CAPITAL

Expenditure and Revenue Statement for the Current Year is Very Satisfactory.

Large Increase in the Revenue—B. C. Mariners Warned Against Magnetic Variations.

Ottawa, Ont., July 10.—The expenditure and revenue statement for the year ending June 30 is gazetted to-day. It is very satisfactory indeed. The revenue shows the large increase of \$1,213,000, and the expenditures an increase of about \$68,000. Expenditures are not all in yet, but when they are there will probably be a small surplus, though it is possible there may be a small deficit.

The net debt is \$254,581,000, an increase during the year of \$4,150,000. The expenditures on consolidated funds include two sessions of parliament, instead of one, as usual, and the increase is due to obligations incurred before Sir Wilfrid Laurier took office. There is a decrease in expenditure on capital account of \$375,000.

Mariners are warned that they may find the magnetic variation throughout British Columbia waters greater than is shown on the charts, and are requested to forward particulars of any observations they may take for variation to the chief engineer of the department of marine.

THE TORRID ZONE.

Reports of Continued Hot Weather From Various Points.

St. Louis, July 9.—Yesterday was the eleventh day of 100 degrees heat in St. Louis. By 3 p.m. seven people had died from the heat, and one man attempted suicide, and there were at least four out of the many prostrations which will prove fatal.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES

ALL POINTS EAST

The Great Northern R'y

Will sell first class tickets to Chicago and all points East at very low rates, on the following dates: July 12th to 17th, July 19th to 22nd, 24th to 26th, and August 2nd, 5th and 9th. For all information write or call upon

J. H. ROGERS, Agent,
75 Government Street.

GOSSIP OF LONDON

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Intimates That Sir Donald Smith Will Retain Commissionerhip.

Mrs. Langtry to Marry Again—Irish Political Matters—A Paper Under the Ban.

London, July 10.—The jubilee has now become only an echo. The colonial premiers are tired of being feted, and are hastening their departures. The visit of the premiers has to many Englishmen been something in the nature of a discovery of the British colonies, particularly in the case of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, who has been a surprising revelation in his capacity. Lady Laurier has had an equal success socially as her husband has had politically.

In the Canadian colony here there has been considerable gossip suggesting that Sir Donald Smith, Canadian high commissioner, would resign on assuming his peerage, the two positions being incompatible. On this subject Sir Wilfrid Laurier said to a representative of the Associated Press: "I know of no reason why a peer cannot be an agent-general, and I know of no wish or thought of displacing the present agent-general." In regard to a dispatch from Ottawa, intimating that Canadian cabinet changes are impending, whereby Sir Richard Cartwright, minister of trade and commerce, would succeed Sir Donald Smith and purchaser of horses for the Australian government, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said: "I know of no changes, actual or contemplated."

It is stated from an excellent source that Mrs. Langtry will shortly marry Prince Esterhazy de Galantha. The prince is about 60 years of age, and has been twice married before, both wives being dead. He is a great sportsman and purchaser of horses for the Australian government. Prince Esterhazy is related to the Earl of Jersey, and his attentions to Mrs. Langtry are reputed to be most ardent.

The widow of Charles Dickens the younger has been granted a small civil list pension, being in very straitened circumstances. A noteworthy coincidence is that the same list includes Anthony Trollope's widow.

Preparations are already on foot at Dublin for the Parnell anniversary demonstration in October, and it is believed it will be larger than ever this year. The day following the procession a convention of Parnellites from all parts of Ireland will be held to consider the best way of spreading the organization independent of the league, which is already in a flourishing condition. Mr. John Redmond, Parnellite leader, expresses himself as being confident of the future. He points to discussions between Mr. John Dillon and Mr. Timothy Healy as proof that the anti-Parnellite party is breaking up.

The election of Mr. John Hayden for Rosecommon is a most significant success of the Parnellite protest for the last few years against clerical influence. Mr. Hayden has been for years in direct conflict with the Bishop of Meath, who published repeated pastorals denouncing him from the altar. The bishop also forbade his flock, under pain of mortal sin, to read the Westmeath Examiner, Mr. Hayden's paper. But in spite of all this the paper flourishes, and now Mr. Hayden himself is about to be returned without opposition as the member of parliament for Rosecommon, the clerical party not venturing even a candidate against him.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, premier of Canada, and Messrs. Reid and Seddon, respectively premiers of New South Wales and New Zealand, lunched with Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone to-day.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE

THE KING.

BAXTER VS. DWYER.

The bout between Baxter, of the Imperieuse, and Dwyer, of the Amphion, will take place on Thursday, July 15th, under the auspices of the Victoria Athletic Club. The management had a letter from Baxter in which he states that he is in the best of condition. Dwyer is getting in shape at Epsom. The exhibition promises to be one of the best ever given here, as both men are considered to be very clever. The doors will be open at 9 o'clock; exhibition to start at 9:15. Admission 50 cents and \$1. Tickets for sale at the Grotto, Brown Jug, Senate and Delmonico.

CRICKET.

CAPTAIN'S TEAM WON.

The cricket match at Beacon Hill, between the captain's and the vice-captain's teams of the 5th Regiment, ended yesterday in a victory for the captain's team by 41 runs and four wickets. The vice-captain's team scored 80 all out, while the captain's team, who went to the wicket yesterday evening, put up 121 for six wickets. L. York scored 60 not out.

LIEBES AGAIN TALKS

He Severely Criticizes Prof. Darcy Thomson's Report on the Sealing Question.

Collector Milne's Report Also Implicated in a Tricky American Batherskite.

London, July 10.—Mr. J. H. Liebes, the expert on sealing of the Alaska Commercial Company, has sent Hon. John M. Foster, United States sealing commissioner, a severe criticism of the report recently made to the British government by Prof. Darcy Thomson.

In his communication Mr. Liebes says: "Prof. Thomson is doing everything in his power to assist in the destruction of the few seals still remaining on the Alaskan seal islands. Had he been the paid attorney of the Canadian sealers he could do no more than he did in shading all the material facts. He acts as the mouthpiece of the Canadian sealers, and could not do any more than he did to keep them in the sealing business. His entire report is written in favor of the few firms which are now so largely engaged in the pelagic sealing business. He quotes from American reports whenever it suits his purpose and calls them correct, but contradicts all former American statements when not favorable to his views."

He points out that the catch on both seal islands for the last seven years amounted to only 110,432, while the total number of seals taken was 600,000.

Mr. Liebes asserts that he can give satisfactory proof that 85 per cent. of the seals taken were females, notwithstanding the sworn statements made by Canadian sealers that they captured mostly males, as the skins are sold in the London market and can be examined. He declares that Professor Thompson secured from the firm of Samuel & Co. figures which so strongly support the American contention that he suppressed them, and most of the natives and old residents on the island testified to Professor Thompson that the dead pups found in such large numbers died because their mothers had been killed by the traders; but this subject, he avers, the report touched on very lightly, although admitting in part that some died from that cause.

The statement that many of the pups are killed by bulls, drowned in the surf, or smothered in the sand, he contradicts, declaring that the bulls never kill the pups, and endorses the contention of Professor Jordan, who has made an investigation for the American government, that only two per cent. of the pups perish from other causes than the loss of their mothers.

Mr. Liebes concludes his letter with an impeachment of the accuracy of the returns for 1896 of A. R. Milne, the Canadian collector of customs at Victoria, B. C. These show that the year's catch amounted to 53,000 skins, credited to Rehring Sea with 25,000, of which 16,000 were males and 15,000 females. The collector was imposed upon by the masters of the vessels, he believes, with false returns. Had he examined the skins, as is now done in the United States and according to the Paris treaty, he would have found the returns to be false, as could be proven by the London dealers.

ANOTHER COLLECTIVE NOTE.

The Ambassadors of the Powers Talk Plainly to the Sultan.

Constantinople, July 10.—The collective note of the powers, denouncing the cessation of the obstruction of peace negotiations, presented by the ambassadors to the Turkish government yesterday, is couched in the most severe terms. It insists that the frontier between Greece and Turkey will be traced by military attaches of the embassies of the powers, and emphasizes the determination of the powers to secure the prompt conclusion of peace. As, however, the note does not fix a date within which the settlement of the "questions in dispute" must be effected, and as it does not mention the steps they propose to take in the event of Turkey not yielding to the wishes of the powers, there is great doubt whether the note will have the desired effect.

London, July 10.—The appendix of the sultan to Emperor Francis Joseph, and the unusual fact that the text of the latter's reply has been published, taken together with Emperor William's advice, indicate that Abdul Hamid is seeking a pretext to enable him to resist successfully the demands of the Turkish war party by representing himself as compelled to comply with the demands of Europe.

St. Petersburg, July 10.—The Novoe Vremya has published another outspoken warning to Turkey. It says: "Unless the collective note of the powers induces submission, the powers will be forced to resort to more impressive measures than a simple naval demonstration. A final check to the negotiations at Constantinople would prove that it is necessary to have done with Turkey as an European state forever more."

Think It Over.



Crow's Nest Pass, Columbia & Western, Vancouver, Victoria & Eastern Railway subsidies. Victoria always has the black eye. A long suffering and forbearing public. We can't subsidize railways, but we can help you out on groceries, for we are BROAD GAUGE and vestibule train of satisfaction.

Peaches and Apricots for preserving, 90c. a box. 20 pounds Sugar for \$1.00.

Bring your jug and we will fill it with pure Maple Syrup.

Two Bottles local Beer for 25c.

Fruit Jars—Pints, Quarts and Half Gallons.

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

WEILER BROS.

Are showing the following

New Goods

A big line of Pictures. Some pretty Go-Carts. Specialties in Japanese Rugs. Comfortable Garden Chairs. Hammocks and Steamer Chairs.

DRAPERY DEPARTMENT

Filled Muslin Curtains (very pretty). Swiss Lace and other Curtains. Cretons, Muslins, Silks. Being the choicest selection in the Province.

Interest Increases

As the Great Clearance Sale progresses at THE WESTSIDE. Everyone satisfied with the way we conduct our Sales, so they come day after day. We're busy adding more fuel to the fire of

Great Price Reductions

No "sale" goods prepared for you, but a great, bright new stock, offered at TREMENDOUS DISCOUNTS FROM INTRINSIC VALUES.

| | |
|--|--------------|
| 35c. Dress Tweeds at | 15c! |
| 10c. 36-inch Flannelettes. | 5c., etc! |
| Extra Heavy Pillow Cotton | 10c! |
| Good Turk. Towels | 10c! |
| Good Roller Crash | 5c! |
| Flowered Dress Muslins | 5c! |
| Good Corsets | 25c and 50c! |
| More Houses at | 25c! |
| Two Thousand Card Lovely Buttons, per card | 5c! |
| Fine Kid Gloves | 75c! |

Short Ends and Remnants from all branches of the Store, Half Price, and in many instances at less!

The Westside.

J. HUTCHESON & CO.

HIGH LIFE CIGARETTES

CONTAIN NO ODOUR OF NICOTINE. DO NOT STAIN THE FINGERS. AND RETAIN FIRE.

AT H. SALMON'S.

BOARD OF TRADE

A Large Attendance at the Annual Meeting of the Board Held Yesterday Afternoon.

Officers Elected for the Coming Year—Mr. G. A. Kirk Elected President.

The Annual Report Touches Upon Important Topics—Other Business.

The annual meeting of the Board of Trade was held yesterday afternoon. A large number of the members were present. Senators Macdonald and McInnes were also present by invitation of the board. A letter was read from Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney acknowledging an invitation to be present. As he was obliged to be out of town, however, he was unable to attend. President D. R. Kerr, who was in the chair, called the meeting to order soon after 3 o'clock, and after the minutes of the previous meeting had been read by the secretary and adopted the annual report was presented.

To the Members of the British Columbia Board of Trade.

Gentlemen,—In presenting the 18th annual report we may congratulate you upon the substantial advance made by the province during the past twelve months. We consider the forecast made to you a year ago has been largely realized, and we now beg to submit the data upon which this opinion is based.

Before proceeding with the report we would refer with sustained by the decease of the late vice-president, Mr. Gustav Leiser. Your council at a special meeting having unanimously adopted a resolution containing a brief tribute to his memory, it only remains for us to mention the very active part the late Mr. Leiser took in matters connected with the creation of the Board of Trade building.

This board has also lost another very zealous member in the late Mr. H. F. Heisterman. He was connected with the institution since its inception. The resolution of condolence passed on that occasion, together with that referring to the late Mr. Leiser, will be found in the appendices hereto.

MINING.

The greatly increased value in the product of the mines is indicated in the following table, which has been prepared with great care by the very competent provincial mineralogist.

| Year | Amount |
|------|-------------|
| 1880 | \$2,098,008 |
| 1881 | 3,549,702 |
| 1882 | 3,017,971 |
| 1883 | 3,588,413 |
| 1884 | 4,225,117 |
| 1885 | 4,655,292 |
| 1886 | 7,146,425 |
| 1887 | 8,017,971 |

Some other tables received from the same source will be found in the appendices from which it will be seen that the output of the mines in Kootenay during 1886 nearly doubled that of any previous year.

In the Trail subdivision over 175 claims are being worked, and five have been developed into mines from which regular shipments of ore are being made. The quartz, carrying gold and copper, is mostly found under an iron capping, and although it has been necessary to do considerable work before reaching pay ore. This accounts for the small number of shipping mines when compared with the number of claims being worked. There are enormous quantities of low grade ore which cannot profitably be handled at present owing to the high rates for transportation and treatment, costing together from \$10 to \$14 per ton. It is expected, however, that these difficulties will be partially overcome by the erection of smelters nearer the mines and the cheap fuel which will be available as soon as the Crow's Nest Pass railway is in operation. A very interesting experiment was recently made with ten tons of silicious ore containing \$16 per ton in gold, and was saved. The surface indications of the Trail subdivision claims are rarely very promising, but the ore is usually found to increase in value with depth, and often the veins widen. The average value of the ore shipped from the Trail mines may be taken at \$40 per ton. Rosland, the centre of this subdivision, is now tapped by two railways, the Columbia & Western, 11 miles long, terminating at Trail, on the Columbia river. The Trail Mountain railway gives Rosland and some of the principal mines adjacent direct communication with two United States trunk lines. Trail ore are now being treated at smelters on Puget Sound, and in Montana, Colorado and other United States points.

The Nelson subdivision of West Kootenay is not so well advanced as Trail, but there is promise of considerable mining development in the immediate future. During 1886 2,544 mineral locations were recorded, and many of these are now being worked. The recent discoveries are varied in character, some being similar to the Trail ores, and others are gold-silver quartz with galena. They lie principally south of the town of Nelson, in the Salmon River country, through which the Nelson & Port Sheppard railway runs.

In the Ainsworth subdivision the mines, excepting the Blue Bell, show an increase in output.

The Skeena subdivision has made a remarkable record. Its area does not exceed 25,000 acres, and silver-gold ore was only discovered there in 1891. At present this subdivision contains about 50 mines, from which regular shipments of ore are made. The average of that shipped during 1886 contained 117 ounces of silver per ton and 52 per cent. of lead, and is estimated to have returned the mine owners a net profit of \$75 per ton. Skeena is often spoken of as the "poor man's mining camp." The veins being mostly situated on steep mountains, they can be worked by tunnels, and very little capital has been necessary to place the properties on a paying basis. Railways connect this subdivision with the Columbia river and Kootenay lake, on

each side of which there is a daily steamer service between the Canadian Pacific railway at Arrowhead and the United States systems at Nelson and Bonner's Ferry.

East Kootenay has not received so much attention as the country adjoining on the west, the natural advantages for transportation not being equal. There is abundant evidence, however, that this section is rich in gold, silver, lead and copper, and the assured early construction of the Crow's Nest Pass railway has already given an impetus to mining development. There are very extensive deposits of coal along the proposed line of railway, which at present cannot profitably be marketed, and the benefits which the Crow's Nest Pass railway will confer upon the mining causes referred to can hardly be over-estimated. Cheap fuel, coal and coke will make it possible to treat enormous quantities of low grade ores which now lie undisturbed. The increased competition in all kinds of supplies which will follow the opening up of the new railway will also materially assist the cheaper mining of all grades of ore.

If the expectations formed from surface indications are realized, the oil fields of East Kootenay will furnish another important industry.

Passing on to Boundary Creek, situated near the American boundary, in the district of Yale, we find very important mining works in progress. Previous to January 1, 1895, only 370 claims had been registered, but during the following twelve months, and during 1896, 771 and 1,279 new claims were recorded respectively. The steel prospecting rods have been discovered, but the great cost of transportation, 90 or more miles haulage by wagon, has retarded extensive operations.

Before proceeding further it will be found instructive to follow the developments embraced in the area referred to. The first shipments of ore were from mines near Nelson and Ainsworth, and continued until the great natural waterway afforded by Kootenay Lake. Shortly after, rich ore deposits were found in the Skeena; so rich were these discoveries that only a year passed before railways were projected which gave the Skeena mining camp connection with the lakes and rivers to the east and west.

The general public was scarcely aware of the value of these rich ore locations when the copper-gold deposits near Rosland were heralded forth. Upon the wealth of this country being demonstrated two railways were almost immediately projected and now place Rosland within easy reach of the outside world. In the meantime the great crowd of prospectors had been dispersed to new regions, to fields further removed from natural waterways and in some cases so remote that they are averaging \$100 per ton, could hardly be handled at a profit. In East Kootenay many such properties will be placed on a paying basis by the opening of the Crow's Nest Pass railway. In the Boundary Creek country a similar result may be expected upon the opening of the projected railway between Pentiction and Rosland, and after the prospectors have more thoroughly examined the country which these railways will traverse, other districts in turn will receive their attention.

Yale and Lilford districts have already furnished evidence of great mineral wealth.

In the Cariboo country large sums of money have been expended upon mining works, principally hydraulic. There works suffered during 1886, the season being the driest yet known, and not many of the claims were operated more than a few weeks.

Mining by hydraulic elevators is being successfully carried on, but the river dredging is still in the experimental stage.

Great efforts, costing large sums of money, are being made to reach the bottoms of deep channels of creeks, the surfaces of which were worked some thirty years ago. Those placer claims furnished work for hundreds of men at wages from \$8 to \$10 a day, but the bottoms of the deep channels were not reached. This is now being effected by shafts and tunnels, and some idea of the magnitude of the work may be judged from the experience of a company engaged in these creek diggings. Red-rock in the channel averaged 100 feet from the surface of the ground, but in order to reach it it has been found necessary to sink and run about 1,500 feet of shafts and tunnels.

A theory has lately been evolved that the earlier waterways of Cariboo were different from those which now exist. This has led to prospecting in what are believed to be dry beds of former rivers and creeks, and it is reported that immense quantities of gold-bearing gravel have been located. It is hoped that before this is in print we may be in a position to give further information regarding these late discoveries.

Both placer and quartz mining received more than usual attention during the year 1886, and it has been ascertained that large bodies of ore will yield satisfactorily to cyanide treatment.

In the Omineca sub-division preparations are being made for hydraulic working. The gravel must be very rich to induce the companies to pay over \$300 per ton freight on the plant and work in a country where it costs \$12.50 to place a 30 pound sack of flour.

The future of Cariboo depends upon cheaper transportation, and as soon as the building of the railway between Bute Inlet and Quesnelle is assured greatly increased activity may be expected in Cariboo in all kinds of mining.

Immediately north of Cariboo is the district of Cassiar, an immense country very little prospected. Several of the waterways have afforded rich placer diggings.

It is hardly within the scope of this report to do more than mention the Yukon gold fields which lie north of Cassiar in the Northwest Territory of Canada. The latest excitement resulted from discoveries on the Clondyke river and tributaries. Some of these are reported by old miners to equal California in early days in richness. It is believed that this mineral belt extends to Cassiar, and that the whole of the divide will be found to be rich in gold.

Some prospecting has been done in the coast district, but it has been principally confined to inlets and points easy of access by water. Specimens from such locations have assayed well, but the owners of the claims seldom have the means of carrying on extensive development. In consequence of the numerous

attractions in the interior (especially in Kootenay), it is not easy to get men with capital to give claims on the coast and islands of British Columbia the attention they undoubtedly deserve. Many of these being close to navigable waters the ores can be transported at small cost to smelters. The principal quartz developments are being made on claims situated on Texada Island, and from one of these mines shipments have been made for several months past. Other prospects are in a position to commence shipping. All the ores carry gold, and some of it is free milling. Claims on Valdes Island are also being worked with encouraging results.

Queen Charlotte Island is known to be rich in minerals—gold, silver, iron and copper, of excellent quality has been found near navigable water.

On Vancouver Island, especially on the west coast, prospecting is being actively prosecuted, and immense bodies of quartz carrying copper and gold have recently been located. Many claims are being worked, but no important shipments have yet been made. The owners interested in these development works are most sanguine as to the value of their respective claims, and assert that only capital is required to establish many paying mines.

Year by year this board has called attention to the great value of the iron deposits of British Columbia. This natural resource has not yet been examined into, but it is expected now that in the future the natural resources of British Columbia are greatly increasing, the possibility of successful operating extensive blast furnaces may receive due attention.

The output of coal during 1886 was 840,235 tons; and 1,565 tons of coke were produced additional. The coke oven have only recently been completed; the output of coke therefore is likely to be largely increased in the next year.

The foregoing summary embraces an area of nearly 400,000 square miles, and in consequence of the ever changing aspect of mining affairs, it is simply impossible to present an up-to-date account of what is going on. Whilst individuals are numerous who assert that the particular localities with which they are acquainted are rich in precious metals beyond all question, at the present time no one can point with any degree of certainty to that portion of the province where is to be found the greatest wealth of minerals. It is more than ever apparent that only a very superficial knowledge has yet been obtained, and that within the last few years. When all the conditions are fully realized, the immensity and richness of the treasure fields, and that they are entirely within British influence, also beyond the sphere of foreign competition, it is reasonable to expect an influx of capital for the realization of this underground wealth, exceeding the hopes of the most sanguine.

In the previous annual report attention was directed to the principle upon which some companies were being formed. Mere prospects were taken over by companies capitalized out of all proportion to the value of the claims acquired, the vendors of the property taking the largest share in the proceeds in payment. Although such stock purchased to be worth one dollar per share it was placed on the market at prices from one cent upwards, according to the probable demand. An extensive business was done for several months.

Monthly by prospectors invested in the hope of early realization at an advance. In the majority of such cases there were insufficient funds for working the claims, and at present many stocks can be bought for much less than was paid for them. That such is the case is rather beneficial otherwise to the mining industry, for the worst will be a tendency to organize companies on a proper business basis for development work.

This board's mining committee were very thoroughly into the matter, and in a report, which was approved at a special general meeting, and afterwards forwarded to the provincial government, certain recommendations were made tending towards the protection of the general public when dealing in these mining stocks.

The salmon pack of 901,579 cases during 1886 was the largest on record; a very satisfactory result when it is considered that last year was what is known as an "off season," on account of the smaller number of fish entering the river. The increase in the pack was partly due to new canneries, but there is no doubt that the hatchery on the Fraser river also contributed towards it.

The importance of establishing hatcheries on the Skeena and Naas rivers and at Rivers Inlet, and additional ones on the Fraser river, was brought to the notice of the Dominion government, and was commenced last year and continued systematically. We regret to report that such was not done.

The fisheries of British Columbia are capable of far greater expansion, and should give employment to many of the schoolboys formerly engaged in sealing. The supply of several kinds of excellent food fish is practically inexhaustible. The United States furnishes a good market for halibut, but the duty of half a cent per pound amounts to a large sum on the annual quantity sent there, and represents a loss of profit to British Columbia fishermen when competing with those from United States ports, who fish mostly in what are claimed to be Canadian waters. This matter has been brought to the notice of the Dominion government, but the steps taken have not yet had any appreciable effect.

The report of the Dominion government commercial agent to Mexico and countries to the south will be looked for with much interest, as it is believed that markets for large quantities of low price fish will be found there.

The condition of the sealing industry may be judged from the following figures: Season's catch, 1884..... 97,474 seals " 1885..... 70,739 " " 1886..... 55,677 "

The winter catch this year was only 5,035 seals, which is 3,893 less than during the same period in 1886. This continuous and very serious falling off is due principally to the restrictions imposed upon the industry, but low prices and bad weather have also affected it appreciably.

Until lately, 807 whites and 908 In dians were employed in sealing. The value of the catch for some years averaged \$750,000 per annum. The commissioners appointed under the convention between Her Britannic Majesty's government and the United States

Much in Little

Especially true of Hood's Pills, for no medicine ever contained so great curative power in so small space. They are a whole medicine.

Hood's Pills

short, always ready, always efficient, always satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever, cure all liver ills; sick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. No. 1. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

were in session continuously at Victoria between November 23, 1886, and February 2, 1887. The total amount of the claims submitted is \$857,702.23, with interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum from the date of alleged illegal seizure. Written arguments and replies on both sides have been presented, and the oral arguments by counsel will be made next month at Halifax.

LUMBER. The exports of lumber during 1886 show a good increase compared with several of the preceding years, but during the past few months there has been a falling off, and at present the demand from all parts is limited.

The combine between the principal exporting mills on the North Pacific coast does not now exist, and competition is very keen, present prices being barely remunerative.

For some years past this board has urged that all lumber for export be graded, as such specific grading would protect millmen and simplify the work of purchasers when placing orders. The local legislature recently passed the necessary act, which may be enforced at any time by proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

The wooded area of British Columbia is estimated at 285,000 square miles, and includes 40 kinds of timber. These forests will increase in value year by year as the supply diminishes in the East.

It is regrettable that the annual destruction by fires is so great, and it is feared that some have been started with the view of clearing tracts of land simply to make prospecting for minerals easier. There is an act which provides for such cases, and it is hoped that effective measures will be taken for the apprehension and punishment of offenders.

AGRICULTURE.

The crops of all kinds of agricultural products grown in British Columbia during 1886 were fair, and the whole found ready markets at good prices. Stocks are very low at present and the outlook is favorable for this year.

Fruit crops were satisfactory, and the Fruit Growers' Shipping Associations, recently formed, are proving successful. Most of the cities have substantially built markets, and great efforts are being made to increase their usefulness by bringing together a larger number of farmers and consumers. Beneficial results are expected from these efforts.

The creameries are increasing in number, and the butter is being sold at a profit as produced, at remunerative prices. The importations from the East and the United States are not materially diminished, as with the larger population in the mining districts there has been a greater demand for this article.

The opportunities for small and mixed farming in this province are not receiving the attention they deserve. The mining districts are settling up rapidly and fresh markets for all kinds of agricultural products. The miners live well, if possible, and fresh supplies are invariably purchased in preference to those in cans. There is no probability of these markets being over-supplied for many years.

It is stated that Japan is greatly in need of horses for military purposes; if such is the case, many could be supplied from this province.

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

The smelters lately established at Trail and Nelson are fully employed, and their capacity has been increased since they were "down in." Refining plants have been added, and instead of shipping "matte" it is now treated on the spot.

Smelter men have been looking at points on the Mainland and Vancouver Island for suitable sites for their operations, one object being to locate on a good harbor. In this respect there is no better than Esquimalt, which also has the advantage of being on the route of regular steamships to China, where there is an extensive market for lead.

In the Skeena country five concentrators are reducing silver-galena ores, and as the output of the mines increases others will be built. These concentrators and smelters furnish employment for many skilled and ordinary laborers at good wages.

British Columbia is the largest manufacturer in the Dominion in proportion to population. The following establishments are mostly able to supply present local demands: Lumber mills, saw and door factories, shippards, iron foundries, machine shops, flour, rice and oat mills, chemical works, paint works, soap factories, coffee and spice mills, breweries, carriage factories and powder works.

The manufacture of wood pulp for export has not yet started here, but the natural conditions appear favorable for such an industry.

During the past week metal-ore works have been established at Victoria, capacity at present 20 tons of ore per day. A chlorination plant is in course of erection, and as soon as the works are completed ore will be treated by several different processes. These works are the first of the kind established in British Columbia and should be of great value to mine owners.

RAILWAYS.

The only railway now being constructed in British Columbia is the line from Trail to a point opposite Robson on the Columbia river, a portion of the "Columbia & Western" from the Columbia river to Pentiction, for which \$250,000 was granted in 1895. This portion of the line will be open for traffic very soon.

The line between Trail and Rosland is being widened to the standard gauge. With the immediate commencement of the Crow's Nest Pass railway much greater activity will be shown, and it is expected will continue for some years, as other important railways appear to be on the eve of construction.

Tenders are being called for a considerable section of the Crow's Nest Pass railway between Ledbridge and the Kootenay lake. It is probable that 100 miles will be built this year, and

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S. F. TOLMIE, VETERINARY SURGEON. Graduate Ont. Vet. Col. Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. Office at Bray's Livery, 109 Johnson street. Telephone 182, residence telephone 417, calls promptly attended to day or night. Victoria, B.C.

SCAVENGERS.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with James Fell & Co., Port street, grocers; Cochran & Mann, corner of Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 20 Vancouver street. Telephone, 130.

WANTS.

WANTED—Some show cases. Mellor's, Fort street.

WANTED—Salesmen in every district to handle reliable goods, new season, samples free. Salary from the start. For particulars write Luke Bros. Co., Montreal.

CYLINDER press feeder wanted.—Apply at the Province office. j13-14

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Two Dixon hand drills (one perfectly new, never unpacked, the other in good condition); price \$100 each; cost \$150 each. Address Dier, Davidson & Russell, Victoria.

VICTORIA WOOD AND COAL YARD, cor. Government and Discovery. All kinds of fuel for sale at lowest current rates. Your order solicited. Delivery free. Also steam wood sawing done. Telephone No. 149. A. C. Howe. j16-3m

TO LET.

FOR RENT—The Buss House bar, cheap to a responsible man.

TO LET—Very desirable house on Humboldt street, all modern improvements; will furnish throughout for a good tenant; also, house in Victoria West; four bedrooms, bath, etc.; fine sea view, Beaumont Boggs.

TO LET—Two furnished front rooms, with bay window, in good locality; bath room upstairs and every convenience. Apply 90 Quadra, corner Mason street.

TO LET—The Commercial Hotel, Douglas street, from 1st June. Apply B. Porter & Sons, Douglas street.

LOST OR FOUND.

LOST—On Saturday, June 26th, between the Dallas Road and Pembroke street, a chain bracelet set with pearls and rubies. Finder will kindly return to the Times office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MEALS 25c. Brunswick Hotel Dining Room. Mrs. White, late of the Globe, Proprietress.

THE COLLEGE OF MUSIC, 204 Yates street, Victoria. Principal, Mr. A. J. Longfield, F.V.C.M. Piano, organ, singing, violin and violoncello. Lessons on reasonable terms. Pupils can be visited at their residence, if required.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS set in type like this paragraph, cost but one cent per word each insertion, and are received at the Times office each day of publication up to 4 p. m.

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PLUMBERS AND GAS-FITTERS. Bell Ringers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best district lines of heating and cooking stoves, ranges, and shipping supplies at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B.C. Telephone call 119.

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NOTICE

Montreal street, from Kingston street to Quebec street, is closed to traffic.

E. A. WILSON, City Engineer.

BOARD OF TRADE.

(Continued from page 2.)

The urgency for immediately improving the existing means of communication with the Yukon has received the attention of your council, and a deputation waited upon the local government in March last and presented the necessity for action. With commendable promptness a party was sent north by the first steamer, with instructions to proceed via the Stikine river and Teslin lake, and in the event of this route appearing practicable to immediately commence the opening of a trail, for which a grant in aid of \$2,000 was voted. In view of the incertitude regarding the best route, this was all that could reasonably be expected; by this way any landing difficulties with the United States are obviated.

British capitalists have recently acquired from the Dominion government concessions for trading and transportation in the Yukon, and provision has been made for building a railway into that country via the White Pass. Representatives of the company have gone north and have the trail to Tagish lake now nearly completed.

NAVIGATION.

During the past year a light was placed, at the entrance of Chemainus harbor. Two beacons (daylight markers) were established at Burrard inlet. A stone beacon was built on Beacon rock, Nanaimo. At False narrows the channel has been marked by spar buoys and Nile beacons. The stone beacon, with electric light, on Brothie ledge is expected to be completed within two months. It is hoped to establish a light and fog alarm at the entrance to the False narrows. Burrard inlet and a light on the Sisters rocks in the Gulf of Georgia. These are the only new works contemplated this year, so far as known. The light at the entrance to Baynes' sound will probably be altered with the view of making it of more service.

This board has urged year by year that the Canadian coast on the Pacific be more efficiently demarcated by lights, beacons and buoys, and when the hon. the minister of marine and fisheries visited Victoria in November last, a long list of first requirements was presented to him. It is a disappointment to find that so few of the important works recommended are likely to be undertaken this year. Much regret is felt that so important a point as False reef has been overlooked. It having been specially brought to the notice of the department of marine.

Attention has been directed to the fact that the position of some of the first lights established on the coast gives more general satisfaction than others erected later. Further, experience shows wherever it is proposed that a light should be placed there is invariably considerable diversity of opinion as to the advantage of the particular spot selected. This board has therefore recommended that an honorary board of officers of the navy and mercantile men—such as is provided for in the early days of settlement of this province—be appointed to act in conjunction with the department of marine.

The board has also recommended that the position of some of the first lights established on the coast gives more general satisfaction than others erected later. Further, experience shows wherever it is proposed that a light should be placed there is invariably considerable diversity of opinion as to the advantage of the particular spot selected. This board has therefore recommended that an honorary board of officers of the navy and mercantile men—such as is provided for in the early days of settlement of this province—be appointed to act in conjunction with the department of marine.

The steamship Quadra has been employed principally in repairing, maintaining and replacing existing lights. Navigation. It has been recommended by this board that a smaller vessel would do equally well for such service, and that the steamship Quadra be used for revenue purposes, and be kept in commission all the year round.

OCEAN TRADE.

The volume of trade with China and Japan is yearly increasing. The Canadian Pacific steamships have the principal passenger business; they also carry very full freights on both voyages. The Northern Pacific steamship has four regular steamships which give a three-weekly service. At present this company has five additional ships engaged in freighting.

The Oregon Railway & Navigation company's steamer service has been maintained. The Canada-Australia service has recently been augmented by an additional steamship.

All the foregoing vessels call at Victoria on the outward and inward voyages.

The success which has attended the subsidizing of the Canada-Australia line is very gratifying, and should encourage the Dominion government to seek new trade channels. It is believed that Mexico, Central, and South America offer markets for the disposal of large quantities of Canadian manufactures and natural products. The coal and lumber of British Columbia should find more extensive markets there, and considerable business should be done in other lines. As far as can be seen the exports to those countries would exceed the imports for some time, hence there is all the greater inducement for looking into these trade possibilities. The matter was brought to the notice of each of the three Dominion ministers who visited this province last year; it was also brought before the department of trade and commerce, and this board's recommendation that a commercial agent be appointed to ascertain how far the foregoing conjectures are correct has already been acted upon.

The appointment of an agent was recommended as a preliminary step to the subsidizing of a direct line of steamships—in the event of conditions being favorable—for it is felt that the desired trade can only be successfully established by regular and direct communication. A Victoria firm has approached the Dominion government with an offer to put on a regular monthly service, and it is considered that this offer merits consideration when the time arrives for subsidizing a line.

South Africa has been recommended by this board as embracing markets for Canadian goods in much larger quantities than at present exported. It is believed that a commercial agent could greatly assist in building up the desired trade.

Attention is also being directed to Siberia as an outlet for Canadian goods. YUKON.

Attention has already been directed to the richness of the Yukon placer gold mines. Persons interested in them should read the reports lately made to the Dominion government by Mr. William Ogilvie, Dominion land surveyor. There

has been a great rush of miners to that country, and many are kept busy only on account of transportation difficulties. These difficulties it is expected will soon be overcome by the opening up of one or more of the routes previously mentioned and a very large trade may be expected to result. At present the trade of the Yukon is principally in the hands of United States merchants and prospectors are made to believe that the gold fields are in United States territory. The gold fields herein referred to are all in Canada, and removed from any possibility of boundary dispute by hundreds of miles. This matter has been taken up by the local press, and it is hoped that the press throughout Canada will use its influence in making known the location of these mines.

The loss of duty which might be collected on miners' outfits and supplies going in via the White and Tyea passes is a very serious one to the Dominion. Customs officers should be stationed there and at the entrance to Canadian territory by each of the other routes.

It is hoped to append hereto a small sketch-map showing these gold fields and those of Cassiar and Cariboo, with the position of the cities of this province as a supply base.

MAIL SERVICE.

That business should be interrupted by delayed mails to and from the East for a period of ten days is a very serious matter. It is fortunate, however, that such delays as occurred last month do not happen often, and it seems only reasonable that when these occasions occur should be forwarded by some other route, even if more circuitous, whenever a saving of time can be effected.

The attention of the postmaster-general has been called to mails for this south being delayed at Seattle nearly a day. The train for southern points leaves shortly before arrival of the steamer from Victoria; consequently the mails are not over until the following day. As there are two steamers daily (morning and evening) by which mails can be carried, it is hoped that better arrangements will be made very soon.

Until the first day of June last, connection by steamers between Revelstoke and West Kootenay points was tri-weekly. On the date mentioned a daily service was inaugurated, but the mails go forward only three times during the week as before. This matter has been brought to the notice of the hon. the postmaster-general, and it has been urged that advantage should be taken of the improved steamer service to forward the mails daily.

The contract for the northern mail service expired on the 30th ultimo, but it is not yet known what new arrangements will be made. It is hoped that they will provide for a more frequent delivery of mails as recommended by this board. At the request of this board, Colonel the Honorable James Baker, minister of immigration, has kindly furnished a report on immigration and colonization. The report will be found in the appendix.

OUTLOOK.

The outlook for continued prosperity, and that too on a scale greater than anything heretofore enjoyed, was never so cheerful as it appeared only a month ago, for the prospect of large bodies of men finding immediate employment in railway construction, and the certainty of the sections to be traversed adding to the number of mines making regular shipments of ore, was indeed encouraging.

Since then, however, the proposition of the Dominion parliament without a vote in aid of any portion of the Coast-Kootenay railway has cast a gloom over the business portion of the community and has proved a bitter disappointment to all who had the interests of the country at heart. In seeking such aid, this province asked for only a fair return upon its contributions to the federal exchequer, which amounts to over two million dollars per annum. Further it had been represented to the Dominion government by this board that the exchequer receives from each taxpayer of British Columbia \$18.00, as compared with \$8.40 paid into the local treasury, and that therefore the adoption of a liberal railway policy in this province, which would assist in building up the various industries, would be a very profitable investment.

It was most unfortunate that the rival charter applicants for the Coast-Kootenay line should have disagreed, but their disagreement is not considered sufficient to warrant the Dominion government in retarding the progress of an important portion of this province for a whole year, and it is recommended that an effort be made to induce the local government to appoint delegates to confer with the Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier on his return from England with the view of arranging for the immediate construction of that section of the line between the Columbia river and Penticton, and of its continuance towards the coast at an early date.

It is believed, that were the government to adopt the course recommended the Dominion authorities might then exercise the powers and give more effect to aid as the hon. the minister of railways felt this province to expect.

The policy of the Dominion government in controlling rates whenever federal aid is given towards construction is to be highly commended, and with such a safeguard it is a matter of little importance by what company the railway is built.

Attention is again directed to the insufficiency of aids to navigation on these coasts. Yearly increased shipping adds to the importance of having lights, beacons and buoys placed as recommended. The establishment of salmon hatcheries on the Skeena and other northern points, also an additional hatchery on the Fraser river, were asked for, but these matters appear to be held in abeyance.

It is desired to impress the fact that British Columbia is not a supplicant for favors in respect to any of the foregoing requisitions; they are but just dues. The possibility for increased business for the coast cities is very great, nor can it be said in this respect any particular one has an advantage over the rest. With a direct railway into Kootenay, ore from that country could be smelted probably at less cost than near the mines, as fuels are cheap and on the seaboard there is a greater choice of Buxes. The Penticton-Boundary branch of the Coast-Kootenay railway is therefore of the first importance, in consequence of the advanced state of mining between the Columbia river and its western terminus. But the

railway between Bute Inlet and Queen's will make Cariboo tributary to this coast; so also will the districts of Cassiar and the Yukon when communications are improved. Only those who are acquainted with the vast resources of the north can appreciate what its opening up and development will mean to the cities on this coast. These are matters to be kept constantly in view and advanced every opportunity.

The provincial government securities and municipal debentures continue to rank high in financial centres. Foreign capital is also being freely put into the mines, and it is expected that other industries will soon receive more attention. Few countries can offer more varied and profitable investments than British Columbia.

The exports and imports during the past year exceeded those of any previous twelve months.

The statistical information herewith will be found complete, and more interesting than usual.

It is gratifying to find that this board will begin the new year with the largest membership in its history, and the increasing business which falls upon the council leads to the hope that the highest point of its strength and usefulness has not yet been reached.

All of which is respectfully submitted this ninth day of July, 1897.

D. R. KIRK, President.
G. A. KIRK, Vice-President.
F. ELWORTHY, Secretary.

The report was received with applause, and President Kirk, as is customary, moved, seconded by Vice-President Kirk, that the report be referred to the incoming council for their consideration, and that they be empowered to amend the report if necessary and print it. This motion was carried.

A discussion then arose on matters referred to in the report. Mr. J. A. Clearhue objected to the remarks contained in the clause referring to the Cassiar Central Railway. In getting that charter, he said, the company also got the precious metals. He was most decidedly against giving the precious metals to any railway proposition in British Columbia.

The president explained that the charter had already been granted to the company, and it was only approved of by the board in the sense of its opening up the country, not in its details. Mr. Clearhue then said that as far as the granting of the precious metals to the company was concerned he must record his disapproval as a member of the board.

Mr. W. W. Ellis had not heard anything in the report in reference to the branch of the Canadian Pacific railway in Sloane district running from Sloane lake to Nelson.

The president pointed out that this had been overlooked, and that it would be embodied.

The line in question is the short line now under construction to connect Sloane lake with the Robson and Nelson line.

Premier J. H. Turner thought the report should be handed over to the council to review, so that all subjects could be placed under one head. Respecting the line between Penticton and Boundary creek, Mr. Turner said he understood that the board were making a representation to the provincial government to urge on the building of that road. Now the provincial government were, he said, under correspondence at the present time with the Dominion government on that subject, urging the building of that line. They were in favor of the line right through to the coast, but as they were sure that the Dominion government would not take up that line and there was a strong feeling at Ottawa that the shorter line should be built they were urging the construction of that line. Regarding the Cassiar Central railway Mr. Turner said the understanding that the mineral rights were handed over to the Cassiar Central railway was wrong. They are, however, entitled to the mineral rights in the 750,000 acres granted to them in alternate blocks on completion of that line. The Cassiar Central line would assist settlers to get into the country.

The country was one which was very difficult of access, prospectors having always had to leave it on account of its inaccessibility. It was from this cause that the special assistance was given to this country.

Mr. Clearhue thought that in this proposition a large amount of wealth was being given to a company which he considered to be a company of one man and as for the inaccessibility of the country he said it was the easiest district to get into in the province. It was far easier to get into than Cariboo, and he considered that Mr. Turner must have been misled.

Mr. Morris corrected some remarks in the report in reference to the salmon packing industry. The industry, he said, was not as remunerative as the report stated, for more than half or two-thirds of last year's fish was not yet sold.

The report will be amended by the incoming council.

The auditors, Messrs. Fred J. Claxton and C. E. Renouf, reported having checked the books and vouchers and having found them correct. The assets up to June 30th, 1897, were:

| | |
|----------------------------|------------|
| Cash in bank | \$ 134 19 |
| Furniture | 384 27 |
| B. C. Building Association | 7,000 00 |
| Members' dues | 554 50 |
| Total | \$8,072 96 |

There were no liabilities.

The president in moving the adoption of the report said that the cash in hand was much larger than for many years past, thus showing the society to be in a flourishing condition.

The next business was the election of officers for the year. The election was held on the 2nd inst. Mr. D. R. Kirk, respectfully declined to run again for that office. He had held that position for the past two years and done all that was in his power to further the interests of the board, and it was not, he considered, his situation where there were so many members that he should run for office again. He thought that he should make way for some one else.

Mr. T. S. Fletcher also declined to run, leaving Messrs. G. A. Kirk and C. E. Renouf as contestants for the office. The vote resulted in the election of Mr. G. A. Kirk, he receiving 46 votes, while Mr. C. E. Renouf received 15.

On the result being announced Mr. Renouf moved to make it a unanimous vote which was done.

Mr. G. A. Kirk, who sat smiling in a corner, arose after the result was announced and thanked the board for electing him to the office of president, which he hoped to fill in a manner which would



CURE SICK HEAD

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, regulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure.

ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint. But unfortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who cure try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick heads.

ACHE

Small Pills. Small Dose. Small Price.

do credit both to himself and to the board.

For the office of vice-president there were three nominations, Messrs. W. H. Bone, A. H. Seale, and W. A. Ward. The election resulted as follows: W. A. Ward, 40; A. H. Seale, 15; W. H. Bone, 2. This vote on the motion of Mr. Seale was also made unanimous.

There being but one nomination for the office of secretary, Mr. Elworthy, who has held that office for several years past, that gentleman was again elected to that office.

The election of the council then took place. There were fifty-five nominations, but prior to the election the following gentlemen requested that their names be stricken from the list: Messrs. T. B. Hall, T. M. Henderson, G. A. Holland, T. W. Patterson and W. Templeman.

The election resulted in the choice of the following councillors: Messrs. D. R. Kirk, T. S. Fletcher, A. C. Flumet, J. H. Todd, F. B. Pemberton, R. P. Rithet, F. C. Davidge, Simon Laver, A. H. Seale, Charles Hayward, W. H. Bone, A. G. McCandless, C. E. Renouf, W. F. Bullen and F. J. Claxton.

The scrutineers acting during the election were: Capt. J. G. Cox, E. E. Woolton and W. G. Cameron.

As auditors for the coming year, Messrs. R. S. Day, A. W. Moore and R. H. Swinerton were appointed.

The board of arbitration will be the same as that of last year, with Mr. F. B. Pemberton in the place of the late Mr. Helstern.

A vote of thanks was then passed to the press on the motion of the president, who was about to retire, and no sooner had it been given than the Hon. J. S. Helmcken proposed a vote of thanks to the retiring president.

Mr. T. S. Fletcher gave notice that at the next quarterly meeting of the board he would move to amend the by-law regulating the election of officers so that not more than three members should be nominated. It will read "any member may nominate a president, a vice-president, a secretary and three members for the council and board of arbitration."

Hon. J. S. Helmcken gave notice of resolution which he proposed to move at the next quarterly meeting, recommending the building of a road from Victoria to the north end of the island.

The new members elected were: Hirschel Cohen, J. A. Hayward, N. P. Bell, C. H. Larkin, John A. Hall, C. D. Wolley and W. J. B. Cowell.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY CO. NOTICE.

To Prospectors, Miners and Holders of Mineral Claims on unoccupied land within the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company's land grant, FOR ONE YEAR ONLY from the date of this notice, the Railway Company will sell their rights to minerals (except coal and iron) and the surface rights of mineral claims, at the price of \$5.00 per acre. Such sales will be subject to all other reservations contained in conveyances from the Company prior to this date. One half of the purchase money to be paid ten days after recording the claim with the Government, and a duplicate of the record to be filed in the Company's Land Office, Victoria, on payment of the first instalment. The balance of the purchase money to be paid in two equal instalments, at the expiration of six and twelve months, without interest. Present holders of Mineral Claims who have not previously made other arrangements with the Company for acquiring Surface and Mineral Rights, are hereby notified to at once make the first payment on their Claims, as otherwise they will be deemed and treated as trespassers.

LEONARD H. SOLLY,
Land Commissioner.
Victoria, B.C., June 3rd, 1897.

The first of these Monthly Competitions, for the Province of British Columbia, will commence January 1st, 1897, and will be continued each month during 1897.

BICYCLES AND WATCHES.. 12 STEARNS' BICYCLES 12 GOLD WATCHES

Will be given during 1897, one Bicycle and one Watch each month, as follows—

HOW TO OBTAIN THEM. Competitors to save as many "Sunlight Soap Wrappers" as they can collect. Cut off the top portion of each wrapper—this portion containing the heading "SUNLIGHT SOAP"—and paste these "coupons" on a sheet of paper on which the competitor has written his or her full name and address, and the number of "coupons" sent in, pasted on, to Messrs. T. S. & F. H. Wainwright.

Rules. 1. Every month during 1897, in the Province of British Columbia, prizes will be awarded as follows:—The top portion of each wrapper—this portion containing the heading "SUNLIGHT SOAP"—and paste these "coupons" on a sheet of paper on which the competitor has written his or her full name and address, and the number of "coupons" sent in, pasted on, to Messrs. T. S. & F. H. Wainwright.

See that you get "MONTERRAT," which is a PURE LIME FRUIT JUICE, and can be sweetened to taste. If a CORDIAL is required ask for

Montserrat Limetta Cordial.

Beware of imitations which are mere concoctions and injurious to health. In Montserrat (W.I.) alone is the Lime systematically cultivated for the purpose of supplying juice as a beverage.

THE EYES OF THE WORLD Are Fixed Upon South American Nervine.

Beyond Doubt the Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

WHEN EVERY OTHER HELPER HAS FAILED IT CURES A Discovery, Based on Scientific Principles, that Renders Failure Impossible.



In the matter of good health temporary measures, while possibly successful for the moment, can never be lasting. Those in poor health soon know better the remedy they are using is simply a passing incident in their experience, bracing them up for the day, or something that is getting at the seat of the disease, and is surely and permanently restoring.

The eyes of the world are literally fixed on South American Nervine. They are not viewing it as a nine-days' wonder, but critical and experienced men have been studying this medicine for years, with the one result—they have found that its claim of perfect curative qualities cannot be gainsaid.

The great discoverer of this medicine was possessed of the knowledge that the seat of all diseases is the nerve centres situated at the base of the brain. In this belief he had the best scientists and medical men of the world occupying exactly the same position. Indeed, the ordinary layman recognized this principle long ago. Everyone knows that all disease or injury affects this part of the human system and death is almost certain. Injure the spinal cord, which is the medium of these nerve centres, and paralysis is sure to follow. Here is the first principle. The struc-

... FOR SALE BY ...
DEAN & HISCOCKS and HALL & CO



The Daily Times.

THE ISSUE.

"The importance of this piece of rail war is such that it may commend itself to the federal government for immediate consideration. For some reason best known to themselves, and which, we believe, we could very closely guess, a certain noisy but unimportant clique in Victoria are opposing this. They would rather that the railway never should be built, than that the development of the Boundary Creek country should be retarded and that its trade should be drawn away to United States cities, than that the Turner government should be successful in its efforts to promote the immediate construction of this line."

By "this piece of railway" the Colonist means the Columbia & Western, although it seems inclined to suppress the name. As that railway company has not yet obtained a Dominion charter to construct a line from the Columbia to Penikese, it is difficult to understand how its promoters "are hopeful of a successful result." No railway can receive a Dominion subsidy that is not incorporated by the Dominion parliament. It is, therefore, most improbable that any assistance will be given before next session of parliament, since the government will not be disposed to give aid by means of an order-in-council when the granting of a subsidy by act of parliament, without incorporation, would have been unprecedented.

The "opposition" to the Columbia & Western is the support given to the Coast-Kootenay line. The greater and more important project is preferred by the people generally to the Columbia & Western. If there was not a rival and better scheme—a line more direct and more valuable to the province as a whole—little would be said or done in opposition to Mr. Heinze's road, although the methods of that gentleman and the readiness of the Turner government to give him everything he asks for would necessarily subject them to criticism. The situation, we admit, has been complicated by recent events at Ottawa, and there now seems little probability of either company being assisted by the Dominion government. But the delay of a year may not be an unmixed evil. There will be time to reorganize, consolidate, and strengthen the company known as the Vancouver, Victoria & Eastern, which is the custodian for the public of the Coast-Kootenay charter. If that cannot, or will not, be done, then the two governments should be asked to undertake the construction of the road, either as a government work or by an arrangement with the C.P.R., carrying conditions similar to those contained in the Crow's Nest Pass agreement. The aim of the Coast-Kootenay railway advocates is not to advance the interest of one company to the injury of another, but to secure the construction of a direct railway from the coast to the Columbia river, through the Boundary Creek country, to the end that the southern interior may be developed and the merchants and farmers of the coast may derive some benefit from the rapidly increasing population and trade of a portion of the province which they have done so much in the past to encourage and promote. The Colonist may continue its disingenuous and dishonest attacks if it will—it may out-Colonist the Colonist in its advocacy of private gain as against public rights—but the issue will still be the same, and it is this: The Colonist stands for Heinze, Dowdney & Co., and incidentally the development of the Boundary Creek country; the Times for "the greatest good to the greatest number"—the development of the Boundary Creek and Similkameen districts, and the prosperity of the coast.

GOVERNMENT ROAD WORK.

Peter McLennan, who was road foreman in the Cobble Hill district some two years ago, and was removed from that position by the department, has written to the Colonist complaining of his treatment. Incidentally, Mr. McLennan throws a good deal of light on the government's road methods. He asks for an impartial investigation into his case, which he is not at all likely to get from the government—and he suggests that

these questions should form a basis for such investigation:

1. Have I done by duty to the best of my ability? If not, where, when, how, have I failed?
2. Have I received any money that I have not justly and honestly earned? If so, to what amount and for what purpose? (This is what I understand my enemies call hoodlumism. A very serious charge.)
3. Have I wasted money in engineering and building low-set and flimsy bridges that will not stand? If so, when, where, and how much?
4. How often have I been blamed for faults not my own?
5. How much money have I received for running hither and thither seeking something to do? If any, state time, occasion, and purpose.
6. Have I wasted money through incompetency, in having the same roads surveyed, re-surveyed, re-surveyed, etc., partly constructed, and then abandoned? If so, when, where, and how much?
7. Have I wasted money (of my own choice) in building small pieces of road, that begin nowhere and end nowhere? If so, where? when? and how much?

It is plain that while Mr. McLennan holds himself guiltless of the offences which he enumerates in these questions he knows that such offences have been committed by somebody else. Money has been squandered on poor road and bridge work, on useless surveys and re-surveys, on pieces of road constructed and then abandoned. Men—voters on the government side—have been paid for "running hither and thither seeking something to do," and for work that was most notoriously scamped. Testimony to this effect has come more than once from anti-government sources, but here is one of the government's own officers exposing the scandalous state of affairs. It is quite likely that Mr. McLennan was "transferred" from the Cobble Hill district because he was not a pliant enough tool for the business. In any other province scandalous work of this character would be taken up and exposed by the public accounts committee of the legislature, but here that body is an eminently useless one which does not pretend to discharge the very first function supposed to belong to it, namely, inquiring into the public expenditures. And so the government is free to continue its system of pillage and corruption practically unchecked. On that point many other witnesses besides Mr. McLennan would give startling evidence—if they could be put on oath.

Dun's Review gives the number of failures in Canada during the second quarter of 1897 as 368, a decrease of 16 as compared with the corresponding three months of 1896 and 206 less than for the first quarter of 1897. For the first half of 1897 there is a decrease of 80 as against the first half of 1896. The return by provinces is as follows:

| | No. | Assets. | Liabilities. |
|-------------------|-----|-------------|--------------|
| Ontario | 181 | \$811,829 | \$1,238,683 |
| Quebec | 116 | 915,806 | 1,245,439 |
| British Columbia | 46 | 106,745 | 107,200 |
| Nova Scotia | 26 | 86,280 | 135,569 |
| Manitoba | 18 | 132,731 | 128,010 |
| New Brunswick | 8 | 20,569 | 66,560 |
| Prince Edward Is. | 3 | 6,000 | 13,000 |
| Totals | 368 | \$2,069,689 | \$2,925,351 |

The Toronto News has amused itself by concocting a "fake" interview with a well-known Ontario Liberal, and some other papers have been stupid enough to accept it as genuine. No Ontario Liberal would be such a fool as to talk of Finance Minister Fliddling being a "nice old gentleman." That one "break" would be enough to stamp the "interview" as a fraud of the most transparent character.

Many a truth is spoken in jest. Jack Paulin when he returned home declared London is the only place in the world. Yesterday he received a letter from Col. Gregory as follows: "You are right, Jack; London is the only place in the world."

BAPTIST CONVENTION.

Proceedings at the Second Day's Session—Officers Elected.

Vancouver, July 9.—The Baptist convention assembled yesterday morning, and in opening a prayer and praise meeting, led by Mr. O. H. Cogswell, was held. Mr. A. J. Pineo read his report on education, in which he showed the necessity imposed on the denomination for progressive steps in the interest of education. He also advanced a university scheme suitable to the present condition of the denomination.

The report was very favorably spoken to and highly commended by Mr. O. H. Cogswell, Rev. R. W. Trotter, Mr. Beaty, and others. The discussion was then deferred to a later stage in the proceedings, in order to give opportunity for the adoption of the articles of constitution which had been drawn up by a committee previously appointed.

The articles of constitution as presented by Mr. Marchant and adopted without amendment.

Under the articles of constitution, Rev. Mr. McLennan was elected moderator by acclamation, and upon ballot Rev. Mr. Stackhouse was elected vice-president. Mr. O. H. Cogswell was elected secretary. The nominating committee as elected by the convention were Mr. McGregor, Mr. Marchant and Mrs. Spafford, Rev. Mr. Trotter, Mr. Welch, Rev. Mr. Stackhouse and Miss Tempier were appointed a committee to draw up a resolution on temperance.

Upon resuming at 2 p.m. it was moved by Rev. R. W. Trotter and seconded by Mr. Bodley, that the convention publish an annual report, including an account of the preliminary steps of this convention and the report on education by Mr. A. J. Pineo. Carried.

Moved that we ask Rev. Mr. Stackhouse to prepare an account of the pre-

Texada City TOWNSITE.

PLAN OF SALE

The Lots in Blocks numbered 2, 3, 6, 7, 12 and 13 will be sold as follows: Corner Lots at \$150 each; Inside Lots at \$100. Lots in Blocks numbered 1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 14 will be sold for \$100 each for corner lots and \$75 each for inside lots. Terms will be one-third cash, balance payable in three and six months, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum. The property is held under Crown grant, and title is warranted. The vendor has contracted for the erection of a fine hotel, containing 20 rooms, at an expenditure of \$5,000, and to stimulate the quick building of Texada City, will give the hotel and ground upon which it stands (half an acre) as a prize to be drawn for among the first 300 paid-up purchasers of lots (each lot being entitled to one draw). The following well-known business men of Vancouver will superintend the drawing for the lot-holders: J. C. Keith, Esq., director of the Union Steamship Co., Vancouver; G. W. De Beck, Esq., director of Golden Cache Mines; J. R. Seymour, Esq., wholesale and retail druggist, Vancouver.

The drawing will take place in Vancouver as soon as possible after the lots are sold, and the time and place of drawing will be advertised in the daily papers of Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster and Nanaimo. Parties contemplating investing in Texada City property are advised to make early application for lots, so as to take advantage of the drawing for the hotel, which is limited to the first 300 paid-up purchasers only. For further particulars apply to the following agents:

A. ALLAYNE JONES

General Agent, 612 Hastings Street, Vancouver.

VICTORIA AGENTS: LEE & FRASER, 11 Trowce Alley. HENRY MONTGOMERY & CO., 25 Broad St. A. W. MOORE & CO., 86 Government St.

VANCOUVER AGENTS: C. S. DOUGLAS, 139 Cordova Street. D. F. DOUGLAS, Masonic Block. P. W. CHARLESON, 437 Hastings St.

liminary steps of the convention. Carried.

The next matter brought up for consideration was the cost of the annual report to be published. Rev. Mr. Trotter moved that an estimate of the probable cost of the report be ascertained by a committee consisting of Rev. Mr. Stackhouse and Mr. O. H. Cogswell. Carried. Mr. Marchant then presented reports of the following committees, which were passed without debate: Education, literature, temperance, time, place and preacher, Sunday school, B.Y.P.U., resolutions, foreign missions, programme, and home mission board.

A lengthy discussion took place in connection with the formation of the home mission board. A board consisting of 10 members was finally decided upon, which fairly represented the different parts of the province. It was then moved and seconded that the pastors of the convention form the foreign mission board.

The report on Sunday schools was then presented by Mr. C. A. Schooley. In this report he stated that there are 14 schools in British Columbia, with about 1,100 scholars on the rolls. A charge was made in the report that no care was taken to show the progress in the schools, which was shown to be a great drawback to the success of the schools. Mr. Schooley supported his report by some what extended but interesting remarks, ending with an appeal to the parents to take more interest in the schools.

Mr. G. R. Welch read his resolution on temperance, in which he recommended that all ministers preach fearlessly against the evils of temperance, and that the churches organize bands of hope, and that the teaching of temperance be recommended in the schools. The moderator vacated the chair at 4 o'clock, and the platform was taken by the ladies for the purpose of organizing for the ladies' missionary work, with Mrs. J. E. Brown in the chair. Scripture was read by Mrs. (Rev.) Stackhouse. After prayer by Mrs. McEwen, Mrs. McNaughton read her report on the work of the W. H. M. Society, in which were shown the support and progress of the society in British Columbia. Mrs. McNaughton expressed her gratitude that she ever became a member of the W. H. M. Society and further expressed her thankfulness to find that the ladies had a place left for them to fill in the convention. On motion of Mrs. Spafford, a committee of nomination was appointed, consisting of Mrs. Stackhouse, Mrs. Young and Mrs. McNaughton. A lengthy discussion then followed with reference to the manner in which the money collected in this field should be expended.

Mrs. Aleck's valuable paper on "The Best Methods of Women's Work" was followed by a recitation by Mrs. Young and a song by Mrs. McEwen, all of which were very much appreciated.

During the afternoon a photograph of the assembly was taken. At the evening session the convention listened to a discussion led by Mr. A. B. McNeil. A strong plea was made for a more lengthy discussion of Sunday school work. Mr. McNeil considered that the success of the Sunday school work depended upon organization, teachers'

meetings, regularity and preparation of work. All these points were ably and forcibly discussed by the speaker.

Mr. E. R. Morgan followed with a report on literature and dealt upon the very questionable literature that was too often read, recommending a more extensive reading of the Bible and cautioned parents to carefully watch the current literature in their families. He also pointed out the use of the local denominational paper, and ably delineated the course that should be pursued in the use and abuse of literature. This report was ably spoken to by Mr. O. Kendall.

The convention then listened very attentively to a pleasing report on B.Y.P.U. work by Mr. A. Galbraith. This report suggested as a reason for the progress of the conventions and societies that the laymen were learning to take an active interest in the work. A sketch was also given of the workings of a number of the Y. P. Societies.

Mr. Huggett then read his paper entitled "The Orient, Our Macedonia," in which he gave a valuable address on missionary work. In this report Mr. Huggett made a strong plea for Christian work in China and Japan.

Rev. D. D. Proper then followed with a far-well address to the convention. The Rev. Mr. Trotter then moved and Rev. Mr. Stackhouse seconded a resolution expressing the recognition of this convention of the services of Rev. Mr. Proper and the past assistance of the American Home Mission board. Carried.

Just as the convention was about to adjourn till this morning, Rev. Mr. McEwen, the moderator, requested Rev. Mr. Proper to come forward, and on behalf of the ministers presented him with an address and a handsome walking cane as a slight acknowledgment of the good work he is doing. Mr. Proper was quite taken by surprise by the presentation, but in a few words suitably thanked them for the gift.

All the People Should keep themselves healthy and special care should be given to this matter at this time. Health depends upon pure, rich blood, for when the blood is impure and impoverished diseases of various kinds are almost certain to result. The one true blood purifier is Hood's Sarsaparilla. By its power to purify and vitalize it has proved itself to be the safeguard of health, and the record of remarkable cures effected proves that it has a wonderful power over disease. It actually and permanently cures when all other preparations fail to do any good whatever.

WE BELIEVE
there is no better soap made than our

Baby's Own Soap

care and skill in making and the best materials are the reason

THE PROOF—
Its immense sales.

The Albert Toilet Soap Co., Ltd., Montreal.

You may hunt the world over and you will not find another medicine equal to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for bowel complaints. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. For sale by all druggists. Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

Windsor Salt
Purest and Best for Table and Dairy Use

PROTECT YOUR EYES.

From bright sunlight and dust, by wearing a pair of our Perfected Smoke Glasses. They are restful and soothing to sensitive and weak eyes. See our large stock of Binoculars, Field and Marine Glasses. See the largest stock of Minors' and Magnifying Glasses ever shown in this province.

F. W. NOLTE & CO., OPTICIANS, 37 FORT ST.

VICTORIA METALLURGICAL WORKS

ASSAY OFFICE,
43 Fort Street, Victoria, B.C.

W. J. R. COWELL, B.A., F.G.S., Mining Engineer
Sole Proprietor and Manager.

CAPACITY OF STAMP MILL, 20 TONS PER DAY.
CHLORINATION PLANT, 2 TONS PER DAY.

Mining Claims Reported On.

Mining Shares for Sale.

Van Anda, 10c; Empress, 10c; Raven, 10c; I. X. L., 10c; Victoria Texada, 25c; Ivanhoe, 4c; Cayoosh Creek, 50c; Iron Queen, 2c; Golden Cache, \$1.00; Josie, 55c; Athabasca, 25c; Iron Mask, 42c; Argo, 10c; Monte Cristo, 10c; London Hill, 25c; Nest Egg, 8c; Slovan Queen, 10c; Norway, 10c; Wonderful, 10c; Silver Bell, 6c; Col. Sable Creek, 10c; St. Elmo, 65c; 2,000 St. Keverne (pooled stock), 4c.

A. W. MORE & CO.,
Mining Brokers, 88 Government St.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that we intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the city of Victoria at its next meeting for a transfer of the license issued to Mr. Paglen upon the premises known as the Hall Saloon, situated at Fort Street, in the city of Victoria, to Wm. Cowling.

JAMES D. ROBINSON,
GEORGE J. JAGGER,
Executors Estate G. Paglen.

J. PIERCY & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS

MINERS' OUTFITS & SUPPLIES

VICTORIA, B.C.

AUCTION SALES.

ONLY CORNER AUCTION ROOM.

WILLIAM JONES

General Auctioneer
And Commission Agent

133 GOVERNMENT ST., COR. BROADWAY.

FURNITURE, FARM STOCK AND REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER.

All goods sent for absolute sale will receive prompt and personal attention. Consignments solicited. Money to loan on real estate. Furniture bought for cash at any amount.

W. JONES, Auctioneer.

PROVINCIAL ROYAL JUBILEE HOSPITAL
(INCORPORATED 1889.)

Tenders for Supplies.

Sealed tenders will be received for supplying the above institution from 1st August, 1897, to 31st July, 1898, for the following articles, to be delivered, free: Meat, Vegetables, Groceries, Bread, Milk, Drugs, Wood and Scavenger Work.

Tenders to be sent to the undersigned on or before noon of July 20, 1897. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Forms of tender can be obtained on application to
H. M. YATES, Secretary,
47 Langley Street.

YOUNG MEN'S LIBERAL CLUB.

A meeting of the above association will be held on

Wednesday Evening, July 14

at the club room, Adelphi Building.

A full attendance of members is requested, as important business will come up for consideration.

P. S. LAMPMAN,
Secretary.

FIRST TIME ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Only Big Show Coming.

THE WALTER L. MAIN

GRANDEST AND BEST SHOWS

3 - RING CIRCUS - 3

5 CONTINENT MENAGERIE 5

Trained Wild Beast Show

FREE HORSE FAIR

Real Roman Hippodrome.

The Main shows have a world wide reputation for completeness and excellence, and this reputation was well sustained here—Salt Lake Tribune.

Surely coming and will positively exhibit for two days.

AT VICTORIA

Monday and Tuesday, July 12 and 13.

THE MIGHTY BOVALAPUS.

The rarest, strangest and wildest of all the monstrous mammals of the deep.

MARVELLOUS PERFORMING ELEPHANTS.

A Hippodrome giving all kinds of Races.

PERRIER.
The World's Highest and Longest Diver.

Wallace, the Celebrated Horse-Riding Lion.

Original European Wild Beast Show

Trained Beasts in huge circular steel cage, consisting of Lions, Tigers, Leopards, Jaguars, Panthers, Cougars, Russian Bear, Hawks, and scores of other Animals.

100 Renowned Horse and Foreign Stage Performances.

MENAGERIE OF HUNDREDS OF ZOOLOGICAL SURPRISES.

Baby Lions and Baby Hippopotamuses, Birds, Beasts and Reptiles.

Grand, Glorious, Unparalleled, Free, Gorgeous

Street Parade
On Monday morning, July 12, same at 10 o'clock.

Two grand performances each day. Tickets on sale show day at Jameson's Book Store.

PUT TO THE TEST

THE MOST CONVINCING AND ABSOLUTE PROOF GIVEN

That Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Cure When Other Medicines Fail—What They Have Done for Others They Will Do for You.

No remedy of modern times has offered more, or stronger proof of its sterling merit than has Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The cures are not those of people in foreign lands, but from all parts of our own country, and the statements made are easily verified by everyone in the vicinity in which the cures reported occur. When such proof as this is offered doubt must cease, and the medicine must be awarded the palm of superiority over all others.

Every mail brings letters from grateful people in all parts of Canada, who have been cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, sometimes after years of illness and after other medicines had failed, and it is the words of gratitude spoken by sufferers thus restored to health that has created the enormous demand this medicine has. The following letter is but a fair sample of hundreds constantly being received:

The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co.
Dear Sirs:—I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the medicinal value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a blood purifier and health restorer. For ten years I was a victim to a complicated set of troubles, beginning with quinsy and followed by rheumatism and bronchitis. My physician told me that the trouble and disease was chronic, and that every winter I would either have to house myself up or go to a warmer climate. Two years ago I was confined to my bed and room from February until May, under the doctor's care. One day while reading of the cures of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I determined to try them, and I found a cure at last in this splendid medicine. I used a dozen boxes of the pills and I have never been better in my life than I am now, and I have not been troubled in any way with my old complaints since I discontinued the use of the Pink Pills. As I have already stated I was a sufferer for years, and during that period spent a small fortune in doctor's medicine and drugs, only to find in the end that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills accomplished what all other medicines failed to do. When my friends who know how often I was laid aside with illness asked me what cured me I am always happy to say Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Yours gratefully,
MRS. J. A. McKIM,
Cataract.

Mr. and Mrs. McKim are among the best known and most esteemed residents of Cataract, Ont. Mr. McKim has been a travelling salesman for many years and is in the district in which he resides for upwards of twenty-five years.

What stronger proof than the above can be had for the claim that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure when all other medicines fail? If you are ailing, give this great medicine a fair trial and the result will not disappoint you. The public are cautioned against numerous pink-colored imitations. Insist upon taking nothing but the packages which bear the full trade mark "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

CHINESE MINISTER RECALLED.

Has Only Been in This Country Two Months—Diplomatic Changes.

Washington, D.C., July 9.—Wu Ting Fang, the new Chinese minister, is to be recalled some time in August. This information comes in the nature of a surprise, as he reached this country only about two months ago to assume diplomatic relations between this country and China. No official document has as yet been received, but the private advice was accompanied by copies of Chinese newspapers, all containing the same intelligence, which leaves but little doubt that the information is correct.

Inquiry was made at the legation, and while it was impossible to see the minister, the secretary acknowledged that such information had been received, but in the absence of official information he declined to confirm the report.

It was, however, learned that Wang Ting Fang will be transferred to Tokyo to succeed Yu Keng, who was formerly minister at that post. Mr. Chang have been preferred against Yu Keng and his conduct of affairs in Japan has been under investigation by Li Hung Chang for some time.

It was further decided to relieve him and he will be replaced by Wu Ting Fang.

The latter will be succeeded by Lee King Yee who is now chief clerk of foreign affairs and directly under Li Hung Chang. Lee King Yee is a man of large experience in diplomatic affairs and has grown up under the tutelage of the great premier.

YOU ARE A VICTIM!

Medical Statistics Prove That Eighty Out of Every Hundred Are Tainted With Catarrh.

Are you one of the eighty? Foul breath, pains over the eyes, drooping in the throat and headaches denote it. Have you these symptoms? Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder never disappoints in a cure.

"For years I was a victim of chronic catarrh. I had tried all kinds of cures, and had been treated by numbers of physicians, but none of them did me any good. I had procured and used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. The first application gave me almost instant relief, and in an incredibly short time I was absolutely cured from this distressing and disgusting malady." James Headley, Dundee, N. Y.

A new statute in Connecticut makes it unlawful for officers of public records, state, municipal or court, to use any ink in making public records not approved by the secretary of state. This is based upon the fact that from using poor ink in past years, some important documents are now nearly illegible.

The blanching of the hair, and its tendency to fall out can be prevented, and the natural color restored by Hall's Vegetable Sillian Hair Renewer.

THIRTY-EIGHT MILES AN HOUR.

A little steam vessel, built in England, and named the "Turbina," has been giving an extraordinary exhibition of speed. She attained the great speed of "38 miles an hour" over a rough course. This is astonishing, but hardly more so than the novelty of the method of propulsion, the lightness of the machinery, the absence of vibration. At a recent meeting of the shipbuilding section of the Institute of Civil Engineers, in London, Mr. Thomycroft, well known in connection with water tube boilers, congratulated the Hon. C. A. Parsons, the designer of the "Turbina," upon her wonderful record, and at the same time he pointed out reasons why the very extraordinary speed attained, as compared with the torpedo-boat destroyers—herefore the speediest boats constructed—was more remarkable even than appeared at first sight. Professor Ewing, of Cambridge, who spent a week upon the vessel and made many tests and experiments in regard to speed, water and fuel consumption, etc., gave some very interesting information. The absence of complicated machinery (there being no reciprocating parts as in ordinary engines) made the duty of the engineer very easy. "In fact," he says, "there was nothing but a steam stop valve and a reversing valve that had to be handled." In 20 seconds after starting from a state of rest the steam turbine engines were working at a rate equivalent to a speed of 28 knots.

When asked about vibration, the Professor replied that it did not exist—he did not mean a comparative quietude; but the phrase should be understood in its literal sense. Even at the highest speed there was no vibration, nothing more than a hum from the fan, which was driven directly from the central propeller shaft. The professor said he had gone into this investigation with a certain degree of skepticism; but that the trials had been entirely successful throughout, and he could now say that nothing that would form a set-off against the obvious advantages which were possessed by the turbine as a marine motor. All this indicates that an important departure has been made in the method of propulsion of steam vessels.

In conclusion, it may be explained that the "Turbina" is not propelled by ejecting streams of water from her stern as some one described not long ago; but steam is projected with great force against the blades of a steam turbine wheel, somewhat resembling an ordinary electric fan enclosed in a tight case. This wheel rotates with great speed, and is attached directly to the shaft which drives the propeller. There are actually three turbines coupled to three shafts. The absence of vibration is presumably due, in part at least, to the fact that there are no reciprocating movements as in an ordinary engine, but a continuous rotation in one direction only, except when going astern.

HAD INDIGESTION!

For a Matter of Some Forty Years or More.

Joseph Gardner, stove dealer, of Batu, Ontario, is a great believer in Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills for indigestion, constipation, dyspepsia, Bright's disease, rheumatism, and kidney, liver and stomach troubles generally. He writes: "I was troubled for over forty years with indigestion and constipation," he writes. "At intervals I suffered from severe headache. I spent dollars and dollars without result until Mr. Ball, our druggist, advised me to try Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. I did so, and must say that they are the only remedy that gave me relief. I would not be without them for anything."

Many people suffer from rheumatism. Bad blood and diseased kidneys bring it on. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills will remedy all this and cure rheumatism, sciatica and all kindred complaints. Here is a sample case: "My boy was all crippled up and suffered awfully with rheumatism," writes Mrs. H. Wills, of Chesley, Ont. "He also had a touch of diabetes. The doctors could do him no good, but for Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills completely cured him."

Sold by all dealers and Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. 25 cents.

When all other remedies fail Dr. Chase's Linseed and Turpentine will cure the worst chronic cold. 25 cents.

The Hartford & New Britain third rail is being watched closely by railroad men everywhere. It is already announced that the Grafton & Upton, Mass., road is considering the adoption of the third rail system of running cars, and is very likely to adopt it soon.

"Last summer one of our grandchildren was sick with a severe bowel complaint," says Mrs. E. Gregory, of Fredricktown, Mo. "Our doctor's remedy had failed, then we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which gave very speedy relief." For sale by all druggists. Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

The Gauls, to make handles for their stone axes, cleft the branch of a tree, placed the stone in it, and left it till the wound in the tree had been completely healed.

HERE IS A KICK.

To the editor: I have been reading your excellent paper for a long time, and in the main I find it a very satisfactory newspaper, but here is one feature that aggravates me beyond measure, and that I will stop that sheet. The thing that I complain of is those reading notices which begin with an interesting, new item and end up with "the best and most popular route between St. Paul and Chicago." are the best dining car service in the world, is via the Wisconsin Central line." The statement is truthful enough, and I suppose that J. G. Ford, G.P.A., Milwaukee, Wis., or Geo. S. Barry, general agent, 240 Stark St., Portland, Ore., feeds this a good way to tempt and inform the travelling public of the advantages of travelling over their lines. Yours truly,

Ministers, Lawyers, Teachers, and others whose occupation gives but little exercise, should use Carter's Little Liver Pills for liver and biliousness. As a dose. Try them.

INSANITY IN SUMMER

Brought on by Nervous and Mental Troubles.

Paine's Celery Compound The Great Tower of Safety.

Nervous diseases when aggravated by mental disturbances produce more cases of insanity in the hot weather than at any other season of the year.

Nervous headache, nervous dyspepsia, sleeplessness, and chronic constipation induce depression of spirits, extreme weakness, morbid fears, despondency and languor; from these dread insensibility slowly and inevitably ensues. Nervous sufferers have a dread of hot weather. Finding themselves deeper in the pit of misery than they were in the spring and early summer, they are in other despair. Thousands whose cases have not been met by treatment they are now under are badly calling for help.

There is hope and rescue for you, reader, if you are one of the sufferers. You are in need of Paine's Celery Compound, that great builder of the nervous system. This vitalizing action commences with the first bottle you use. You soon begin to realize that you are daily drinking health. The volume of blood immediately increases in the arteries, and the body is fully fed and nourished. Your appetite becomes keen and natural, the tired nerves and brain are strengthened, and you feel impulses of health that cheer the soul.

The power of Paine's Celery Compound over nervous summer diseases is admitted by tens of thousands who have used the marvelous medicine. The remarkable remedy will most assuredly meet your case and give you a new life; it will lay the foundation for future happiness and long years. Weak, wretched and infirm reader, be content to make use of this life-restoring medicine, and enjoy the true blessings of health.

DESTRUCTIVE HAIL STORM.

Strange Meteorological Phenomenon in Southern Wurtemberg.

New York, July 9.—A dispatch to the World from Berlin says: "A Stuttgart dispatch received here brings the news of a destructive hailstorm which raged for hours in Southern Wurtemberg, causing the death of 15 persons and damage to crops amounting to more than 4,000,000 marks. Such a meteorological phenomenon in the hottest month of the year has never been experienced before in this part of the fatherland. Before the storm the weather was extremely sultry. Gradually the clouds began to darken, and within a few minutes after there was a sudden darkness, followed by rushing torrents of rain, which almost submerged the villages. The rain was followed by a terrific hail storm, some of the hail stones being almost of incredible size."

IN BED FOR WEEKS.

And Every Breath She Drew Was an Exaggerating Pain—Rheumatism Had Fastened Its Talons on Her Prey—South American Rheumatic Cure Snatched Her From His Grasp.

"For fifteen years I had been troubled with rheumatism. It had settled in my back. At times the pain was so severe as to entirely lay me up for weeks at a time. I was just about discouraged and had given up hope when I was recommended to try South American Rheumatic Cure. I did so. The first bottle enabled me to leave my bed, and in one week from the time I commenced its use I was completely cured. It is undoubtedly the best remedy in the world for rheumatism." Mrs. John Beaumont, Elora, Ont.

Paris and Marseilles are now connected by telegraph lines, entirely underground. They are placed in iron pipes and buried four feet beneath the surface, with manholes 3,000 feet apart. It cost \$7,000,000 to bury these wires.

Grasshoppers are now worth 50 cents a bushel in North Dakota, that being the rate paid by the state authorities for the destruction of the insects. They are as numerous in some localities that they are a more profitable crop than wheat.

It has just been discovered that each of the two Testaments in use in the city of London court is kissed 30,000 times a day. They are falling to pieces, being literally kissed away.

Reasons Why Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the Best.

1. Because it affords almost instant relief in case of pains in the stomach, colic and cholera morbus.
2. Because it is the only remedy that never fails in the most severe cases of dysentery and diarrhoea.
3. Because it is the only remedy that cures cholera infantum.
4. Because it is the only remedy that will prevent bilious colic.
5. Because it is the only remedy that will cure epidemic dysentery.
6. Because it is the only remedy that can always be depended upon in cases of cholera infantum.
7. Because it is the most prompt and most reliable medicine in use for bowel complaints.
8. Because it produces no bad results.
9. Because it is pleasant and safe to take.
10. Because it has saved the lives of more people than any other medicine in the world.

For sale by all druggists. Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

VICTORIA MARKETS.

Retail Quotations for Farmers' Produce Carefully Corrected.

| | |
|--|------------------|
| Premier (Dorchester)..... | \$5.50 |
| Strong Baker's (O.K.)..... | \$5.25 |
| Lake of the Woods..... | \$6.00 |
| Snowflake..... | \$5.75 |
| XXX..... | \$5.25 |
| Lion..... | \$5.50 |
| Three Star (Enderby)..... | \$5.50 |
| Salem..... | \$5.75 |
| Leith's Hungarian..... | \$6.00 |
| Leith's Hungarian..... | \$5.50 to \$5.75 |
| Barley, per ton..... | \$25 to \$30 |
| Middlings, per ton..... | \$20 to \$22 |
| Brass, per ton..... | \$20.00 |
| Ground feed, per ton..... | \$20 to \$25 |
| Corn, whole..... | \$25 to \$28 |
| Corn, cracked..... | \$25 to \$28 |
| Oatmeal, per 10 pounds..... | 45 to 50c |
| Boiled oats, (R. & K.) 7lb. sacks..... | 30c |
| Potatoes, per lb..... | 14c to 15c |
| New potatoes, per lb..... | 3c |
| Calabash..... | 24c to 30c |
| Cailliflower, per head..... | 10c to 12c |
| Hay, baled, per ton..... | \$15 to \$18 |
| Strew, per bale..... | 50c to 75c |
| Onions, per lb..... | 3c to 4c |
| Apples, (California)..... | 25c to 35c |
| Apples, (Washington)..... | 25c to 35c |
| Oranges, Cal. seedlings..... | 20c to 40c |
| Oranges, Cal. seedlings..... | 25c to 30c |
| Cherries, per lb..... | 15c to 25c |
| Strawberries, per box..... | 25c |
| Gooseberries, per lb..... | 8c to 10c |
| Fish-salmon, per lb..... | 10c to 12c |
| Hallibut..... | 10c to 12c |
| Flax-seed..... | 3c to 10c |
| Eggs, (British) fresh, per doz..... | 20c to 25c |
| Eggs, (British) fresh, per doz..... | 17c to 20c |
| Butter, creamery, per lb..... | 25c |
| Butter, fresh..... | 20c to 25c |
| Cheese, Canadian..... | 15c to 20c |
| Cheese, California..... | 20c |
| Hams, American, per lb..... | 16c to 18c |
| Hams, Canadian, per lb..... | 15c to 16c |
| Bacon, American, per lb..... | 15c to 16c |
| Bacon, rolled, per lb..... | 12c to 15c |
| Bacon, long clear, per lb..... | 13c |
| Bacon, Canadian, per lb..... | 14c to 15c |
| Shoulders..... | 14c |
| Lard..... | 12c to 15c |
| Sides beef, per lb..... | 9c to 10c |
| Meats—beef, per pound..... | 10c to 15c |
| Veal..... | 8c to 15c |
| Mutton, per pound..... | 10c to 15c |
| Mutton, whole..... | 9c to 10c |
| Pork, sides, fresh, per lb..... | 9c |
| Chickens, per pair..... | \$1.00 to \$1.50 |

These two cases led me to prescribe Tutti-Frutti. I am now a sufferer from a number of cases of Atonic Dyspepsia, and I have not kept notes of cases, but in nearly all a cure was effected, and in the few that did not progress to a complete recovery the benefit from the production was marked.

CYRUS EDSON, M.D.,
Health Commissioner of New York City and County,
See that this trade mark same.

TUTTI FRUTTI
Is on each box, package.

TRANSPORTATION.

QUICK TIME

TO THE

KOOTENAY

VIA THE

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Passengers leaving Victoria daily (except Saturday) at 1 a.m. will make direct connections at Arrowhead with the magnificent steamers

"Nakusp" and "Kootenay"

for all Kootenay Points.

STR. "SLOCAN."

Now running daily between ROSEBERRY, SILVERTON and SLOCAN CITY.

For rates, maps and all information apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY,
Freight and Passenger Agent, corner Fort and Government streets, Victoria.

E. J. COYLE,
District Passenger Agent, Vancouver.

General Steamship Agency.

THROUGH TICKETS

To and From All European Ports

FROM MONTREAL

Allan Line, Numidian.....July 17

Alban Line, Parisian.....July 24

Dominion Line, Scotian.....July 31

Dominion Line, Labrador.....July 31

Beaver Line, Lake Winnipeg.....July 31

Beaver Line, Lake Huron.....July 28

FROM NEW YORK

Canada Line, Campania.....July 17

Canada Line, Aurania.....July 24

White Star Line, Adriatic.....July 21

White Star Line, Adriatic.....July 28

Red Star Line, Berlin.....July 21

Red Star Line, Berlin.....July 28

American Line, New York.....July 21

American Line, Paris.....July 28

Anchor Line, Furness.....July 17

Anchor Line, Cretania.....July 24

North German Lloyd, Trav.....July 28

North German Lloyd, Spre.....July 24

For rates, berths, tickets, and all information, apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY,
Cor. Fort and Government streets, Victoria, General Steamship Agency.

F. C. DAVIDGE & CO'Y.

Agents North China Insurance Co., Ltd. (Marine).

Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents.

IMPORTERS OF—

Japanese Rice, Silk and General Mercandise

Board of Trade Building, Victoria.

TRANSPORTATION.

Canadian Pacific Navigation Co.

(LIMITED.)

Time Table No. 20, Taking Effect December 24th, 1896.

VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Victoria to Vancouver daily except Monday at 1 o'clock.

Vancouver to Victoria daily except Monday at 10 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 10 o'clock. Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.

For Plumper Pass, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moreby Islands, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 12:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass, Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Moreby Island, Thursday morning at 7 o'clock.

SOUTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this Company will leave for Port Simpson and intermediate ports, via Vancouver, the 1st and 15th of each month, at 8 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer, will extend trips to West Coast ports and Queen Charlotte Islands.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Steamships leave Victoria for Alberni and Round Bay on the 10th, 20th and 30th of each month.

The Company reserves the right of changing this time table, at any time, without notice.

G. A. CARLETON, JNO. IRVING,
General Agent.

NORTHERN PACIFIC

Speakers, Roseland, Nelson, Kootenay, Kamloops, Grand Forks, Kettle River, Okanogan, Shuswap, St. Paul, Chicago, and all points East and South.

FULLMAN SLEEPING CARS.

ELEGANT DINING CARS, UPHOLSTERED TOURIST SLEEPING CARS.

The Quickest All-Rail Route

ROSSLAND

KOOTENAI and KETTLE RIVER MINING DISTRICTS.

Only.....

22 HOURS TO SPOKANE

31 HOURS TO ROSSLAND

26 HOURS TO NELSON

26 HOURS TO KASLO and other points

Through tickets to Japan and China via the Northern Pacific Steamship Company. For full information, time cards, maps, etc., call on or address

E. E. BLACKWOOD,
Freight and Passenger Agent, Victoria, B.C.

A. D. CHARLTON,
Asst. Gen. Passenger Agent,
225 Morrison St., Portland, Ore.

FOR—

Puget Sound Points.

TAKE THE FINE STEAMER

"City of Kingston"

Speed 15 knots. Tonnage 1147.

8:30 a.m. Victoria.....11:00 a.m. 3:30 p.m.

11:30 a.m. 1:30 p.m. 3:30 p.m. 5:30 p.m.

1:30 p.m. 3:30 p.m. 5:30 p.m. 7:30 p.m.

3:30 p.m. 5:30 p.m. 7:30 p.m. 9:30 p.m.

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

E. E. BLACKWOOD,
Agent, Victoria, B.C.

Victoria & Sidney R'y

Trains will run between Victoria and Sidney daily as follows:

Leave Victoria at.....7:00 a.m., 4:00 p.m.

Leave Sidney at.....8:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

SATURDAYS.

Leave Victoria at.....7:00 a.m., 2:00 p.m.

Leave Sidney at.....8:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

SUNDAYS.

Leave Victoria at.....9:00 a.m

TO THE VICTORS

The J. B. A. A. Banquet to the Victorious Crews at the Hotel Dallas Yesterday Evening.

The Reign of Blue and the White—The Toasts and Those Who Responded to Them.

The Dallas Hotel was yesterday evening the scene of a banquet tendered by the members and friends of the J.B.A.A. to the oarsmen of the association who so successfully upheld the honors of the white and blue at Portland. The dining room presented a pretty appearance, it being tastefully decorated with festoons of blue and white hunting, and at the end of the room was a pair of skulls forming an arch over the door. The tables, at which over a hundred sat down, were also prettily decorated with flowers.

Mr. H. D. Helmcken, M.P.P., was the chairman, and on his right sat General Roberts, command of the United States, Captain Finnis, of H.M.S. Amphion, and Mayor Redfern. On the left of the chairman were Dan O'Sullivan and Charles McNeill, the captains of the different crews, and the members of their crews. While the dinner was being dealt with, Mr. Bantley, who was holding forth at the piano, played waltzes and other airs, and during the selections he happened to play the tune of "Yankee Doodle." Scarcely had the first few notes been struck when General Roberts rose to his feet, bowed his acknowledgments. Those present, falling into the spirit of the thing, cheered him to the echo. After the dinner, which notwithstanding the short notice given was a very good one—had, to use the words in the chorus of a song sung later in the evening, "gone to the usual place, you know," the chairman called the gathering to order, and the toasts began.

The first toast, "The Queen," was drunk loyally, and before the merry-makers resumed their seats they made the ceiling ring with the strains of "God Save the Queen." "The Governor-General," and "The Lieutenant-Governor" were then drunk, and at the top of their voices those present proclaimed that "they were jolly good fellows."

Mr. E. W. Pratt then rendered two good solos, "They all Love Jack," and "Astoria," all joining in the chorus. After he had finished the last song the chairman proposed the health of the President of the United States, to which General Roberts replied. He thanked them, he said, on behalf of the President of his country for proposing the toast, and referred to the pleasant three years he had spent in this city. Referring to the Stars and Stripes, he said that he hoped soon to see them entwined with the Union Jack controlling the world.

Mr. Herbert E. Robertson then sang "Sailing," but it was not up to his usual well known style. Following his contribution Mr. J. F. Foulkes proposed the "Army and Navy." Captain Finnis, of H.M.S. Amphion, responding. He referred to the greatness of H.M. navy, which he said was plainly illustrated by the great pageant held during the celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee at Spithead. He was glad, he said, to be present, for he was always eager to encourage sport in every way that lay within his power. Captain Finnis was heartily cheered as he sat down.

Then Mr. Fred Richardson sang a couple of humorous songs, which were sung in his own inimitable way. The toast of the evening followed, "The Victors." It was proposed by the chairman, who in his remarks said that although one of the senior crew, William Scott, had gone to England with the Jubilee contingent, they still had a team which, with Dan O'Sullivan as mascot, could whip the coast.

Mr. O'Sullivan and Charles McNeill replied in short and well worded speeches. Both were of the opinion that though they won at Portland, the other crews had made them work for their victories. Mr. Geiger, who, it seems, had made a record while south as a bridge destroyer, also replied. The trainer, Mr. Page, was then called to the front and presented with a souvenir medal and clasp in honor of the victories of his boys.

Mr. Williams then sang the Eton boating song, some of the verses of which were lent for the occasion, and out of compliment to General Roberts he sang "Dixie." A guest, Mr. Buller, of Portland, was then toasted and that gentleman replied, telling an exceedingly funny story.

The health of the Mayor and Corporation was proposed by Mr. D. H. Kerr, and Mayor Redfern replied. Mr. A. E. Hood sang and then the health of the press was proposed, representatives of both papers replying. Then came the toast to the ladies, proposed by Mr. Beaumont Boggs and replied to by Mr. Sam Sea. The health of the J.B.A.A. was proposed by Captain Finnis, and the banquet, after several toasts had been drunk to many others present, came to an end with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" and "God Save the Queen." Everyone who was present came away thoroughly satisfied that they had enjoyed themselves—in fact it was hard to see how any of them could not.

After a Severe Cold.
"Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured me of scrofula. I was weak and debilitated and Hood's Sarsaparilla built me up and made me strong and well. After a severe cold I had catarrhal fever. I again resorted to Hood's Sarsaparilla, and accomplished a complete cure." Sarah E. Devay, Annapolis, Nova Scotia.

HOOD'S PILLS are the favorite family cathartic, easy to take, easy to operate.

Ask your grocer for
Windsor Salt
For Table and Dressing, Purest and Best.

QUEER NEW BRACELETS.

Jade, the mystical precious stone of the Orient, is now the craze. Fashion's devotees wear amulets, bracelets, chateaus and vinaigrette rings made of it. Jade is the color of mountain grass, a little greener than sea green in hue. It is extremely difficult to work in, and because of its resistance to human manipulation it is very costly. A slim bracelet of jade, set with twinkling olivines, the olivines being reckoned nearly semi-precious stones, is sold for \$50. The wearing of such a bracelet, however, brings the wearer good fortune; the wearing of two jewels insures a double portion of good luck. The belles and wealthy dowagers this season have their parasol handles of jade—only a small piece inserted somewhere, perhaps—but it is a happy symbol, and the small, smooth, green ring, not unlike in size the ivory circlet that a baby cuts its teeth with, depending from the top of their purses or a vinaigrette bottle.

The bulk of the jade that is used now for fashionable ornaments is brought from New Zealand, sources of supply having been found near the coast of that country. For indefinite ages in Spain, old Mexico, and among the Chinese, the wearing of a piece of jade anywhere about the person was regarded as a spell to keep off disease, especially diseases of the mind and stomach, or fits of frenzy or epilepsy. For anyone in China to give a present of an article made of jade signified good-will. "A jade wish" is the meaning of the zoocron or wand of authority made of jade and presented by a great official at the installation of an incoming dignitary. Only the finest zoocrons are made of jade, rock crystal, metal or even carved wood being used for those typical of less exalted station. The fact that the college man of to-day buys a jade bracelet for his sweetheart recalls a scientific problem, the hint that America had communication with the old world ages ago, long before Columbus landed, for jade is not found in this country, and yet presents made out of jade were among the first gifts sent in propitiation by Montezuma when Cortes invaded old Mexico. A green bracelet is becoming to a delicate arm, and looks well with the falling lace of the summer girl's sleeve. The summer girl has found this out.

JAPAN AND HAWAII

Latest Advice from the Orient by the Steamer Pekin to San Francisco.

Hawaiians Somewhat Disappointed—Situation Thought To Be Somewhat Strained.

San Francisco, July 9.—Advice by the steamer Pekin, just arrived from the Orient:

The Japanese Times of recent date devote a long article to discussion of the annexation situation, over which the Japanese press is greatly wrought up. The principal argument in this paper, as reprinted in the Hawaiian Star, is that Japan has no territorial interest in the Hawaiian Islands. Speaking of the signing of the annexation treaty, it says:

"Whatever may have been the cause, it is to be deeply regretted that the step has been taken without consulting the views of Japan, which is, next to America, most vitally interested in the status of the Hawaiian Islands."

"This the Hawaiian Star considers as 'arrogance with a vengeance,' and says:

"We have employed Japanese as laborers, but that does not give Japan any 'vital interest' in the islands. This is a country of Anglo-Saxon civilization, not of Asiatic. Its laws, its religion, its tone of thought is Anglo-Saxon. Its affinities are with the United States, and one fails to see what 'vital interest' Japan has here."

The steamer City of Pekin was a day behind her regular time. Capt. Smith explained the delay by saying the vessel was detained at Honolulu on a request from the officers of the Hawaiian government, who asked that the steamer remain in the harbor there until the Mariposa, from San Francisco, should arrive, on which the Hawaiians hoped to hear that the annexation treaty had been ratified by the United States senate, and that they could call themselves Americans.

The leaders of the annexation party had purchased all the firecrackers on the island in anticipation of news favorable to their way of managing the islands, and they were prepared for a big celebration, but the news to fully suit them did not come, and the celebration was declared off. The Hawaiians intended holding the steamer to the point of sending congratulatory messages on the Pekin to their new kinsmen on this shore of the Pacific.

The Call's Washington correspondent telegraphs:

The situation between the Tokio and Washington governments has not improved, and the difference over the Hawaiian annexation question may lead to an open rupture. Japan believes her right in Hawaii has not been respected in the treaty, and while wishing to maintain her friendly relations with this country, her pride has been touched to such an extent that the total disregard on the part of our government for the representations she has made and will make will probably be followed by some mark of displeasure, perhaps the recall of her diplomatic representatives here, or retaliation of a commercial character.

TEN YEARS IN THE TOILS.

South American Kidney Cure Landed the Bands and Freed the Prisoner—It is a Wonderful Medicine.

"This is to certify that after taking six bottles of South American Kidney Cure I am completely cured of stricture and gravel, having suffered from these complaints for over ten years. I felt relieved almost immediately, and after taking three bottles felt greatly improved. I continued its use until I was healed. I was perfectly cured." Willis Goff, Chippewa, Ont.

Flippant Cockney (to countryman)—Are there many fools in this part of the world, my lad? Yokel—Not as I know on, sir. Why, dyer feel a bit to be some, like?—London Tit-Bits.

TRY
Vanity Fair
Cigarettes.

10c. PER PACKAGE.

W. S. KIMBALL & CO., Rochester, N.Y.

17 First Prize Medals.

We defy the Experts

We have demonstrated, experts admit, and every one is convinced that Genuine White Topaz cannot be detected from real diamonds. White Topaz is the stone you have read so much about. The one that has fooled the pawnbrokers. Place them side by side with genuine diamonds and no one can tell the difference. We have sold thousands of these stones at from one to ten dollars, but in order to introduce them quickly to our business, we make this

GIGANTIC OFFER.

We will send you a beautiful brilliant-cut White Topaz, which can be mounted in a ring, scarf or brooch pin, and, cut in buttons, brooch or pair earrings, like any stone in the border on receipt of..... These stones are exactly the same as those we have advertised at one dollar.

This Offer for a Few Days Only. Cut out this advertisement and send it together with 25c. in coin or stamps and we will send you a White Topaz by return mail, a stone that you can be justly proud of and one that positively cannot be detected from a real diamond. In ordering, be sure and state whether small, medium or large stone is desired. NO ORDER FILLED UNLESS ACCOMPANIED BY THIS ADVERTISEMENT.

GENUINE WHITE TOPAZ

bears no relation to other so-called imitation diamonds, no matter under what name they are advertised. They are the hardest of semi-precious stones, impossible to detect from real diamonds and warranted to retain their brilliancy. All others pale to insignificance when compared with White Topaz.

OUR GUARANTEE:

We warrant each and every stone to retain its brilliancy and the mountings to give perfect satisfaction.

We will give you One Thousand Dollars if you can show that we have ever returned a White Topaz that was returned.

DIAMONDS DUPLICATED IN WHITE TOPAZ.

Royalty and the four hundred who own celebrated and costly diamonds set in necklaces, brooches, bracelets and rings, even those in the hands of the most expert jewelers, can never detect the difference.

WHITE TOPAZ ARE GOOD ENOUGH FOR ROYALTY, ARE THEY GOOD ENOUGH FOR YOU?

THE OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFETIME..... Don't Miss It.

Send us Twenty-five Cents in coin or stamps and you will be delighted with the White Topaz that you receive.

MONEY REFUNDED IF GOODS ARE NOT SATISFACTORY.

THE DIAMOND PALACE,

AMERICAN EXPRESS BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILLS.

QUICKCURE

A change of Expression

Children's teeth are often sacrificed by neglect—too often extracted before their successors appear—too often cause needless suffering. Every mother should have in the house

"Quickcure"

Dr. S. J. Andrea, Montreal, says: "Quickcure" overcomes the pain quickly; gives relief for a long time; is especially valuable for children's teeth which should not be extracted until their successors appear. It is perfectly safe to use at all ages, and does not injure the teeth as many other remedies used for toothache do." Ask your druggist for it.

QUICKCURE

THE NEGRO IN DEMERARA.

The negro has undoubtedly a very strong inclination to sleep in the day and to spend the night in gossip, dancing and singing. On this account he is a nuisance to his neighbors, especially when he has a wake. As his home is often nothing more than a single room eight feet square, the funeral party is conducted in the open yard. Here congregated fifty to a hundred people, who begin at the entertainment with hymns, going on after midnight to songs and games, and often winding up toward morning with a free fight. Then there is the Cumfoo dance, one of the finest institutions in the world for producing nightmare. Two men beat drums with their hands, the one instrument producing a tum-tum and the other a rattling without intermission during the whole night. At intervals of about a minute a party utters a weird cry in some African language which startles you as you lie in bed vainly trying to sleep. As hour after hour passes your house appears to vibrate, the bed shakes, and your spine feels as if it was made up of loose segments. How can the drummers keep this up for ten hours? And the dancers? With the latter exhaustion alternates with the renewal of the orgy; one set falls down and another takes its place. This and other dances are connected with Obeah, the witch cult of the African.

Every negro and most of the colored people have an innate fear of the Obeah man, however much they may deny it to

the whites. One of the latest developments of this superstition was brought to my notice a short time ago in connection with a cricket match. The East Coast Invincibles and the Admirable Creolians were to play a match, and from a few words dropped by the captain of the latter it appears that he was sure of victory to his side because a notable Obeah man had oiled their bat. —Saturday Review.

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